Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 135 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 135 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 99 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th April	Collabo	6019	Cargo only
1st May	Sardinia	5480	
3rd "	Friedrichsruhe	8332	Not Calling Marseilles
9th "	Adolph Woermann	6257	
9th "	Margha	8258	
15th "	Berlin	17324	
15th "	Morea	10899	
22nd "	Mandala	6246	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May	Naldera	16220 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
20th May	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo
25th "	Himalaya	Calls Kobe & Yakohama

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
26th April	Linga	Karachi coasting.
29th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
5th May	Morea	Persian Gulf Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and passa ges P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Keakon Maru No. 3	S. Kakimi	3596	16th April	24th April
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	24th April	3rd May
Shinyo Maru	K. Hamaoki	6831	11th April	23rd April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	4th May	15th May
‡Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	15th May
Shint Maru	K. Konaka	3804	16th May	27th May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Office Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 453,800.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY, JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	19 th April	30th April	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	13th April	27th April	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st April	2nd May	"
Burma Maru.	T. Takemura	5th May	15th May	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Fort, Bombay.
Wallace Buildings Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 320.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,050,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWYEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,250,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Shigomachi	Burma	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsubaburcho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yokkaichi
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened bear interest allowed half yearly on the daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sums remain deposited for Rs. 3 months.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 6 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 289.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £22,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £24,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £24,915,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 16 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	65,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 81,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 32,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fangtiao, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kiu-Kiang, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsitsihar, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest do not less than Rs. 3.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. ARAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 88,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.
The Bank allows Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances, between Rs. 100 and Rs. 5,000 of the credit of an account, for each complete calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one of them, or to the survivors or survivor of them.
Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards will be received on current account.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Goculdas & Co.).
Laljji Naranjee, Esq., J. P. (Mooljji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal and Policies extremely liberal restrictions. without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from throughout India.
Influential gentlemen may apply to:—
For particulars, apply to

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Low rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurances Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the last Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 8,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserve Fund—Govt. and Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1897.
Head Office
Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents:
D. SEN & Co.
Chowringhee
CALCUTTA

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats ... at Rs. 15 0 0 each
Georgette Hats ... at " 15 0 0 "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats at " 20 0 0 "
Panchhatta Hats ... at Rs. 10 & " 12 8 0 "

AHMED ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 479.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.
Interest allowed on deposits recipped up to the close of the 6th day of each month.
Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

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WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 31, Modew Street, Fort, Bombay.

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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

GRAND OPERA SEASON

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

TO-NIGHT'S OPERA

"MADAME BUTTERFLY"

27th.—LA JUIVE.
28th. ROMEO AND JULIET.
29th.—BARBER OF SEVILLE
30th.—AIDA.
1st May. FAUST.
2nd.—LA TOSCA.
3rd.—CARMEN.
4th.—RIGOLETTO.
5th—LA BOHEME.
6th—MIGNON.
7th—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
8th—DEMON.
9th—IL TROVATORE.
10th—PEARL FISHERS

OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.

NOTE.

SPECIAL MOTORS.

At the close of all shows during the season. The *Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd.*, will place 30 of their newly arrived cars for the first and second service towards Malabar Hill, Byculla and Fort (as far as Colaba Reclamation) and charges will be made on the basis of 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance for which booking will be made during the first and second interval in R.O.H. Garden on receipt of cash.

Patrons will please wait in the Garden till they avail of the second service.

SPECIAL TRAMS.

At the close of all shows during the season.

ONE CAR will be awaiting to take Patrons to Colaba via Bori Bunder from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Girgam, Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks on the newly constructed 2 miles track from the Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Proceeding on Sandhurst Road, Elphinstone Bridge and crossing Charni Road, Khelwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar, and Doongri Road.

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 and 7. Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2 Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

BOXES AND SEATS FOR THE ABOVE WHOLE SEASON AT A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)

NOTE.—Booking Agents report that there are several seats available for all the Operas. This is published to contradict a rumour that "all seats are booked."

It is to be noted that there does not exist any seat in the auditorium which gives only a part view of the stage or it is of less advantage than the others.

PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Friday at 6-30

The Six reel Photoplay

"The City of Purple Dreams."

by Edwin Baird.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re 1: Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT.

PEARL WHITE

IN THE

BLACK SECRET

"A Serial of a Thousand Sensations"

BASED UPON THE THRILLING NOVEL BY

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

A PATHE SERIAL DE LUXE IN 15 EPISODES.

also

PATHE GAZETTE

and

A LUKE COMEDY

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Time 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

Prices Boxes to seat 4 Rs. 8 Sofa Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1/8; Resrd Re 1; First Class As. 12; Second Class As. 6 Third Class Ans. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

"The more Excellent Way"
"The more Excellent Way"
"The more Excellent Way"

FEATURING

ANITA STEWART
AND
CHARLES RICHMAN

TWO MEN LOVED HER——One a man of forty——a great operator of the stock exchange——distinguished and able. The other a weakling——a youth of high birth and winning personality——but a slave to whiskey.

Her heart chooses the boy, but duty and honor intervene and she marries the man of iron will and self control. Then comes the crash and disillusioment——she repents.

How the light of realisation pierces her path——how she saw the weakness of the boy and how her own fickleness is contrasted with the sincerity of her husband makes for a wonderfully dramatic photo-play, blended with a combination of strong qualities that carry an abundance of super-interest and conviction.

ALSO

"PATHE'S GAZETTE"

AND

THE GREAT CLASSIC EVENT

"The Varsity Boat Race,---1920"

FROM START TO FINISH

CAMBRIDGE WINS BY FOUR LENGTHS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

The Leyland Hodgson

REVUE COMPANY.

IN THE

LATEST LONDON REVUES

To-day, Monday, 26th April 1920
"VAUDEVILLE No. 3."

Tuesday, 27th April 1920
"JERRY AND COMPANY."

Wednesday, 28th April 1920
"THE HOUSE THAT JERRY BUILT."

Thursday, 29th April and Friday, 30th and Saturday, 1st May, 1920
"PERSINA."

Sunday, May 2nd 1920
"THE HOUSE THAT JERRY BUILT."

Plan at ROSE & Co. up-to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. plans for TO-NIGHT'S Attraction the at Theatre No. Cinema at 6-30 to-day.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

6th, 7th, and 8th Episodes of

"The Iron Test"
"The Iron Test"
"The Iron Test"

Featuring

ANTONIO MORENO and CAROL HOLLOWAY.
ANTONIO MORENO and CAROL HOLLOWAY
ANTONIO MORENO and CAROL HOLLOWAY

A Stupendous Melodramatic Photoplay Serial

Episode 6—FIERY FATE
Episode 7—THE WHIRLING TRAP
Episode 8—THE MAN EATER

See it at your Favourite Picture Theatre

"The Iron Test"

The last word in Melodramatic Thrills.

"Gaumont Graphic" The latest news in Pictures.
"Leathery Love Affairs" A two-reel Comedy.

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CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents this week another, Indian Mythological Wonder

SATEE PARVATI

AND

DAKSHA YAGNA

It is a story of stories. It takes you back to the Prehistoric Times.

ARE YOU READY?

Four Shows daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

NEXT WEEK ANOTHER HIT

Draopadi Vastra Harana

You all remember Mahabharata.
Here is
MAHABHARATA PICTURISED.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

LAST WEEK IN BOMBAY

Showing this Week

The Evolution of Harvesting.

Do not fail to see this film showing modern harvesting methods for use in India.

Perils of Thunder Mountain

IN THE OCEAN'S GRIP.

THE RUSHING HORROR.

The latest episodes of this great Vitagraph Serial are full of desperate situations. Antonio Moreno's breathlessly exciting struggle for his life under water is only one of the half dozen situations in these episodes which is calculated to make the average spectator miss a heart-beat.

CAVES and COQUETTES

High Class Comedy by Vitagraph.

TOPICAL BUDGET

Shows at: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

Businessmen !!!

If you wish to succeed, your reference library should be complete.

Professor Davar's following three books embody the result of close study and investigation of the business problems for the past twenty years as the Principal of Davar's College of Commerce; Government Professor of Business Organisation and Mercantile Law and a University Examiner.

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A book full of information about companies, their floatation, secretarial work, procedure at meetings of directors, share-holders, keeping of minutes, organisation and management of business offices, large industrial enterprises, labour efficiency and its organisation; Stock Exchange practice, Indian, English and American; scientific advertising and practical hints in connection therewith etc., Rs. 6.

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2nd Edition.

A treatment of law in simple English with regard to contracts, partnership, companies, bills, cheques, Arbitration, insurance (life, fire and marine) shipping, insolvency, stamps and Limitations, with a complete index for each reference. Rs. 6-8-0.

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Dealing with a complete explanation of accountancy methods with illustrations with regard to firms, companies banks, branch offices etc., with notes on auditing of each class of enterprise Rs. 6.

ALL IN SIMPLE ENGLISH

Copes can be had from.

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The man who purchases our Pills will be given AN ANNA STAMPED RECEIPT. After using 32 pills, if he does not find them effective, he is requested to send it back with his signature WITHIN A MONTH. We shall return the cost by M. O We make this condition without any hesitation.

GULSHAN JOBAN
BOMBAY 3

Strength Giver! Tonic!
Curer of all diseases!!!

It makes the face rosy, creates new vigour in the body and brings activity with sweet sleep.

A day's trial will show its wonderful effect on:—Back-ache, Impurity of Blood, Cold, Consumption, Constipation, Hard at breathing, all kinds of Fevers, Piles, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia female ills and all skin diseases.

1 phial of 32 pills] Re. 1
of 3 phials Rs. 2-10

V. P. Extra. Can be had everywhere

The Gulshan Joban Co.,

Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY. 3

For a Clean Shave!

DO away with all the irritation that a bad razor imparts to the tender skin. Shave with—

The **GEM** safety razor, highly nickel-plated, most economical, durable and the Best safety razor on the Market. Invaluable to ALL

PRICE, Re. 4-8 complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.

V. K. RANADE,
MAIL ORDER DEPT.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

C.B. 698.

HIGH CLASS LAUNDERER AND CLEANERS

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAMPS.

THE LARGEST VARIETY IN IN IA

Special Line:—

STORM PUNKHA PROOF LAMPS.

Complete Street-Ld Requisites.

Crockery, Cutlery, Glass & Electroplate ware.

Electric Lamps and Fittings.

KEROSINE OIL HEATERS.

Specially invented for the WINTER.

S. Bannister & Co., Ld.

The Lamp Warehouse.

50, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2000. Telegrams: "DALADIN," Bombay

MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.

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Can be had of all dealers

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Write a card to-day to—

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NEW LIFE · NEW VIGOUR · RESTORES · NEW VITALITY · NEW NERVE FORCE

CELEBRATED PANACEA & Co.'S

French Pills

POWERFUL NERVE TONIC RESTORATIVE

FOR LOST VIGOUR & VITALITY.

LITERATURE FREE

PRICE Rs 1-4.

SOLE AGENTS:—
THE ALL-INDIA M.O. BUREAU.
87 UP. CIRCULAR Rd. CALCUTTA.

Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency:—

THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION,

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IS THIS PEACE

BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you feel younger sea again.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MADON, SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Dr. Carr. L.D.S., D.D.S

DENTAL, SURGEON

Absolutely Painless Dentistry

Moderate Fees.

7, Esplanade Road, over French Bank.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

TO MOTORISTS.—Please register your motor cars and motor cycles before the 30th instant, for the monthly Auction sale on 9th May, at MOTOR EMPORIUM, LTD., Grant Road, Bombay. 445

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of FORD—One tonners and TOURING—CARS Trucks of other makers. For prices apply to THE PREMIER ENGINEERING CO., Kanji Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4.

A brand new five seater touring body FORD MOTOR FOR SALE. Immediate delivery. Do not want profit. Owner going up-country. Write soon to Box No. 433. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEPROSY, Leucoderma, Patches, Spots Pimples, Marks, Syphilitic Eruptions, etc., arising from Blood Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week. Three days' treatment free for trial on sending descriptions fully. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA. 409

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One Licenced CHAUFFER for a new Taxi Car on Commission, Guarantee required. Please apply M. J. ESSABHAI THAVER, Khoja Moholla. 345

WANTED—A CLERK, having thorough experience in Fire Insurance Business. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 437, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 417

WANTED—OVERSEER for cloth folding department, one having experience of Textile line will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 309

WANTED.—Experienced UNDERGRADUATES and MATRICULATES. Apply to the SECRETARY—The Anjumane-Islam Madressah, Jetpur (Kathiawad). 384

WANTED—SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS and GENERAL CLERKS for a large Joint Stock Company. Only those having previous experience and good handwriting need apply to Box No. 445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 443

WANTED—A MATRICULATE or SCHOOL FINAL, clever young man to serve as a CLERK. Must know typewriting. Apply immediately to THE SECRETARY, SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, Girgaum, Bombay. 452

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES to take up social work permanently. Inviting start. Good prospects. Apply to THE GENERAL SECRETARY, SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, Girgaum, Bombay. N. B.—Law students need not apply. 396

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—ENGINEER and CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and Secretary for upcountry Cotton Mill. Apply personally between 3 to 5 p.m., to L. K. Jani, Apollo Street Lipton Building Second Floor, Bombay. 381

WANTED—A very competent L.C.E. or CIVIL ENGINEER of English qualification with at least five years' experience of Bombay practise, to assist a Practising Architect. Pay according to qualification. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 419

WANTED—COMPOUNDER for Mines Dispensary in Panch Mahals. Commencing salary Rs. 35 with free quarters, firewood and water. Annual increment Rs. 5 per mensem to Rs. 50 and possibility of further promotion if abilities very good. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 429, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 386

WANTED for Calcutta branch of a well-known Bombay Firm, an ACCOUNTANT of thorough experience, who can keep control of the whole office and well versed in drawing up statements of accounts and do all secretarial work. Those highly qualified may only apply. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500. Apply Box No. 432, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 395

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED—Young, energetic and good-looking DOORKEEPERS. Apply personally to the GLOBE CINEMA during the evening hours. 444

WANTED—A young, energetic, smart TYPIST with thorough knowledge of office work. Apply sharp to Box No. 447, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 450

WANTED—A Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Apply personally to the MANAGER, CHANDA RAMJI PRESS, Colaba, with testamonials. 453

WANTED—A competent Salesman and two HINDU CLERKS, one Matric. in a Mercantile firm. Those knowing Typewriting preferred. Apply to P. O. Box No. 2061, (Bombay). 455

WANTED.

WANTED—A commodious and airy FIRST FLOOR FLAT complete, centrally situated, for Central Khilafat Committee Office. Please communicate with:—AHMAD HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI, Hon. Secretary, Centra Khilafat Committee, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL OFFICE, vicinity Fort particularly High Court. Good terms offered. Sub-lease accepted. Premium if necessary. Apply Box No. 397, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 196

HIGH CLASS HINDU (strictly vegetarian) seeks ACCOMMODATION. Preferably in a Hindu residence in Fort or Girgaum. Quiet going, moderate rent. Apply Box No. 439, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 420

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Hudson ("Super Six") 6-cylinder, 7-seater car—1919 model. Delivery 5th May. Price Rs. 8,500. Apply J. L. RIEU, I.C.S., Secretariat, Bombay 297

A FEW Brand New five-seater FORD TOURING CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from Canada. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 346

CHINA CLAY—"Hytra Brand." 20 Tons. Apply GILMAN & CO., Bomoay. 364

FOR SALE—New built BUILDING Kalikbhuvan Cavel Lane, Kalbadevi Road. See personally or apply GANGADAS MOTILAL 160, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 333

FOR SALE.—ORDINARY and DEFERRED SHARES of the British India Corporation Ltd., Cawnpur. What offers? Apply Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 383

FOR SALE—One big HOUSE, situate at Sankli Street, near Byculla, Bombay. For further particulars apply to Box No. 446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 446

FOR SALE—40 H. P. ELECTRIC MOTORS, A. C. 440 Volts, 50 Cycles, 3 Phase, Complete with starting Compensator. Apply ENGINEER & CO., Pydhoni, Bombay. 449

FOR SALE—100 tons of pure filtered LINSEED OIL at Rs. 11/8/0 per Bombay Maund. Apply sharp to Box No. 431, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 390

FOR SALE—Canoe shaped English LANDAU by Thrupp and Maberly in quite good order. On view at P. B. PRESS CO., Modykhana.

FOR SALE—600 I. H. P. Compound Condensing STEAM ENGINE, suitable for Mills or Factory; 80 fe. by 74ft. by 150 lbs. pressure Lancashire Boiler. Prices on application from ENGINEER & CO., Pydhoni, Bombay. 448

ON VIEW —The Savoy Hotel's Valuable Furniture, Chesterfield Sofas, Easy chairs, Grand Piano, Billiard Tables, Glass, Crockery, Platedware Cutlery, etc., at Wallace Street, Fort, TO BE SOLD TO-MORROW. 465

FOR SALE—BARGAIN SILENT KNIGHT ENGINE MINERVA CAR, 16-20 Horse Power BOSCH MAGNETO Zenith carburettor, New light, seven seater torpedo body, recently thoroughly overhauled in perfect running condition. Easy driving Economical in Petrol almost new tyres. Reasonable Price. Trial to bona fide buyers. Apply sharp to Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 423

TO BE LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS SHOPS and GODOWNS in the Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane, Fort. Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., Rooms Nos. 119-120. 232

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION 1-2-3 and 4th floor at Forget Street, Govalia Talao. Apply to Messrs. GOCULDAS DAMODER, MULJI JAITHA Markets, Dharmraj guli, Bombay 2. 284

TO LET—On Hornby Road, a decent commodious OFFICE ROOM. Very breezy with latest sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No 442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 433

PUBLIC NOTICES

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable and extensive LAND between Kurla and Andheri. Apply to Messrs. RUSTAMJI and GINWALA 378, Hornby Road, Fort. 15

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Keay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111. Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Timber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.
Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.
Special offer in batten and bailing ribs, and other parts required by Mills.
For full particulars apply to above address. 946a

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

WE hold in stock the following Carrara Marble and Italian Tiles and sell them very cheap.
White marble pavement Tiles of different sizes, Marble Slabs of all sizes and thicknesses, Italian pavement tiles of 4½ in. Haxagonal, Red, Yellow and Black colours.
Apply to—
M. HASANBHOY & CO.,
Marble Tiles and Sanitary Appliances Merchants,
422 No. 35, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Willingdon Sports Club will be held at the Club on MONDAY, 3rd May at 7 p.m.
SECRETARY,
Willingdon Sports Club.
Bombay 23rd April 1920. 463

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 11416 in respect of 10 shares of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in the name of Mr. J. S. Raghunath Prasad has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the above mentioned owner.
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
460 Agents.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited, have purchased the S. S. Nanyo Maru No. 2 and Nanyo Maru No. 3, from the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, Limited, and the said steamers will henceforth be called and known as the S. S. Rampur and S. S. Nagpur, respectively. Any person or persons having any valid objection to the said names being given to the said steamships are required to make the same known to the Port Officer, Bomb and also to the undersigned within seven days from date hereof
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS & AGENCY, LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo India & Colonial Navigation Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 24th April 1920. 461

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY INFORMED that accounts of the THIRD SESSION of the KHILAFAT CONFERENCE will be CLOSED on 30th of this month. The donor are requested to kindly pay off their donations before expiry of this period.
Firms concerned are also requested to submit their bills before that date.
AHMAD HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI,
Hon. Secretary,
Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay.

THE PREMIER MILLS, LTD,

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April 1920 at 3-5 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December, 1919.
2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of April 1920 to the 4th day of May 1920, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1920. 95

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1920, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1919.
2.—To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of April 1920, to the 4th day of May, 1920, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1920.
N. B.—The DIVIDEND, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 6th May 1920, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 94

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Subscription list is now open and will close on the 30th April 1920 or earlier as may be decided by the Directors.
This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras.

The Madras Cloth Market, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Capital . . . . . Rs. 15,00,000

Divided into 60,000 shares of Rs. 25 each payable as follows:—Rs. 5 on application. Rs. 5 on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 5 each payable at intervals of not less than 2 months.

The Directors and their friends have applied for 40,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10,00,000 which will be allotted in full and the balance of 20,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,00,000 are offered to the public for subscription.

DIRECTORS.

1. Narayandas Girdhardas, Esq., Merchant (of Messrs. Chatutrabhujdas Khushaldas & Sons.)
2. Rao Bahadur C. Cunnan Chetty, Esq., Merchant, (of Messrs. King & Co.)
3. Gokuldoss Goverdhandoss, Esq., Merchant, (of Messrs. Moorlidoss Ramdoss & Co.)
4. Hajee Mahamed Moosa Sait, Esq., Merchant, Director, The Willingdon Mills, Ltd.
5. Chandulal M. Kothari, Esq., (of Messrs. Kothari, Sutaria & Co.,) Hon. Secretary, Madras Stock Exchange.
6. Ramjee Callianjee, Esq., Merchant, (of Messrs. Callianjee & Sons.)

BANKERS.

1. BANK OF MADRAS.
2. TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
3. INDIA BANK, LTD.
4. CENTRAL BANK OF INDIAN, LTD.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. GRANT AND GREATOREX.

AUDITOR

M. K. DANDEKAR, ESQ., B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, and Principal, Government College of Commerce, Madras

MANAGING AGENTS.
MESSRS. CALLIANJEE & SONS.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
420, MINT STREET, (Sowcarpet), MADRAS.

PROSPECTUS.

1. Object. The main object of the Company is to provide show-rooms, shops, godowns, warehouses and commodious and spacious market places for merchants dealing in piece-goods in the City.

2. Scope. A centralised market-place for an important commodity of dalily use like piece-goods is most absolutely necessary for the economy of time and labour. Thus organisation under one roof of as many dealers and buyers as could be found would serve to the mutual advantage of both of them.

There is not a single city of importnce in India which has not a market place for its piece-goods wares. Bombay has three, one of the which is so big as to contain more than 1,500 shops and showrooms; Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Delhi and other cities smaller in area, population and magnitude, have each one a large number of shops.

The dearth ot showrooms and shops, want of comforts and convenience, exorbitantly heavy rental, the geographical position of Goodown street do need a change for the better which the prosperity and scope of the trade and better distribution will bring. It must be conceded that Godown street has no room for development, and that a number of progressive merchants are precluded from extending their business or opening new shops.

3. LOCATION. It is issproposed at the outset to build a commodious architectural building for the market with 240 shops on a plot of land adjacent to Popham's Broadway, Madras, which is already aequired. Moreover the Directors intend to acquire in the immediate vicinity large plots of land for the purpose of erecting godowns, warehouses and such other needs of piecegoods merchants.

The Directors have already received a large number of applications for the tenancy of shops in the proposed markets and they believe that they will not be able to cope with the heavy demand.

4. Estimated Earnings. The Capital of the Company is proposed to be utilised as follows:—

Purchase of 12 grounds of land ajacent to Popham's Broadway with incidental expenses	Rs.	1,00,000
Additional Land proposed to be purchased, about 17½ grounds	,,	1,45,000
Erection and equipment charges of 240 shops on the ground floor and 240 rooms for office, &c., on the first floor on the above lands, about	,,	4,80,000
Electric fittings and incidental charges about	,,	40,000
Toatal about	Rs.	7,65,000

Estimated Income.

Rent on 240 shops at Rs. 75 per mensem } yearly income Rs. 2,73,600.
Do. ,, 240 office rooms at Rs. 20 do. }

Estimated Expenditure.

Office management, Insurance, and Local and Municipal taxes, Agents' Commission, about	Rs.	92,000
Sinking Fund	,,	8,000
Total Expenditure	Rs.	1,00,000

Leaving a net profit of about Rs. 1,73,600 per year.

The above figutres for erection of building and equipment are taken on a liberal scale, and present high rates of building materials are taken into consideration,, so that the Directors believe that the actual cost of erection will be much less than estimated, whilst figures of rental are based upon conservative estimate and it is anticipated that when the building is erected, the earnings will exceed the estimates.

5. Management. Messrs. Callianjee & Sons will be Managing Agents of the Company. Mr. Ramjee Callianjee, the managing partner of the firm, has wide experience in erection of buildings, owns a shop in Godown street and is an influential member of the piece-goods trade.

6. Working. The Directors expect the builing operations will be finished as quickly as posssble and the Company will be in earning position much earlier than any manufacturing or mining concern.

Moreover the value of land in the City is increasing every day. With the development of the City and location of many industries and centres of commerce and business, it is bound to increase and the Directors expect that the building after a short time will be valued much higher than the cost price.

7. Minimum Subscription. The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 50 per cent. of the authorised capital.

8. Agreement. The following agreement will be entered into:—

Agreement between the Company and Callanjee & Sons whereby the latter will be appointed Agents of the Company for a period of 30 years from the date of registration of the Company on a commission of 10 per cent. on net profits and an office allowance of Rupees One thousand per mensem.

9. Quaiification & Remunerotion of Directors. The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director shall be holding in his own name 200 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of a Director for his services shall be Rs. 30/ for each meeting attended by him. A Director who is not a bonafide resident of Madras and who shall come to Madras for the purpose of attending a meeting shall be entitled to all his travelling expenses in addition to his fee.

10. Directors' Interests. The nature of the interest of Mr. Ramjee Callianjee is that he being a member of Messrs. Callianjee & Sons is entitled to a share in the remuneration payable to Callianjee & Sons as Agents of this Company under the aforesaid Agency agreement.

11. Miscellaneous. The preliminry expenses by the Company excluding brokerage are estimated at Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above agreement can be inspected at the office of Managing Agents of the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memoraudum of Association is attached to the Prospectus and forms a part of it.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying this Prospectus and forwarded directly to Company's Bankers, the Bank of Madras, Tata Industrial Bank. Ltd., Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, Indian Bank, Ltd., and Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, together with remittence of the amount of the application money.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificates of the shares will not be completed and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allowed is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted, when due, will render previous payments liable to forfeiture

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Managing Agents and Bankers of the Company.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 2 per cent. in respect of accepted applications bearing bona-fide broker's stanmps.

Dated Madras. day of March 1920.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The form must be produced entire with the Application Deposit.

To THE DIRECTORS OF
THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET, LTD., 420, Mint Street, MADRAS.

GENTLEMEN,
Having paid to MESSRS. CALLIANJEE & SONS, Madras. / THE BANK OF MADRAS, LTD. / THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., Madras, Bombay or Calcutta. / THE INDIAN BANK, LTD. / THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Bombay & Calcutta.

the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent share in respect of.....shares, I/we request you to allot to me/us that number of shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us, to pay Rs. 5 on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 15 as and when called, and I/we hereby authorise you to place my/our name on the register of members in respect of the shares allotted to me/us, and I/we agree to accept such shares, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Description .....
Address .....
Date.....

Received on.....by.....
Name of the Office or the Bank by whom Received. (to be filled in by the Receiver.)

APPLICATION DEPOSIT RECEIPT.

THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET, LIMITED.

Place .....
Date .....

No.....
Received of Mr./Messrs.....
of.....the sum of Rs.....being a deposit upon.....shares of Rs. 25 each in the abovenamed company applied for on the.....day of.....1920.

Rs.....

Signature of the Receiver

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Crescent Insurance Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913).

CAPITAL . Rs. 2,00,00,000 (Two Crorses)

Divided into 200,000 shares of Rs. 100 Each. The present issue consists of 100,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. On all the above shares there will be payable.

Rs. 5 per share on application
Rs. 5 per share on allotment and
Rs. 5 per share not earlier than three months after allotment.
It is not intended to call the balances.

DIRECTORS.

HORMUSJI COWASJI DINSHAW, ESQ., M.V.O.; O.B.E. Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros., Mill-Agents, and Merchant, 23, Meadow Street, Bombay.
E. R. WADIA, ESQ., Solicitor, 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
DUNCAN MACKENZIE, ESQ., Manager, Calcutta Industial Bank Ltd., Calcutta.
KASHINATH D. KHOTE, ESQ., J.P., Merchant, Samual Street, Bombay.
CASSMALLY JAIRAZBHOY, ESQ., J.P., Landlord, Goolshan, Pedder Road, Bombay.
PREMSUKHDASS ODAIRAM, ESQ., Merchant and Banker Kalbadavi Road.
HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSSEIN, ESQ., Mill-agent and Merchant, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
RAMCHANDRA M. BHAT, ESQ., Ex-Officio, Mill-agent and Merchant Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA HATIMBHOY & Co.,

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. WADIA GANDHY & Co., 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. S. B. BILIMORIA & Co.,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

70, APOLLO STREET, SARDAR MANSION, BOMBAY

1. The Company has been formed to carry on in British India, the Indian States, and other parts of the world the business of Fire, Marine, Life, Accident and General Insurance in all its branches.

2. It is in order to induce Indian Capital to flow in this profitable channel, consistent with the highest security, that this Company has been formed. The business of Insurance is increasing in India because of the growth of industry of modern type and also because of the increasing realization that the serious risks out of fire and similar contingencies are avoidable at a uniform and recurring small charge. Only a few years back it was possible to find residential buildings uninsured even in large cities. This state of affairs has now passed away and even in mofussil towns the demand for insurance has been growing. The same may be said with regard to Marine Insurance in view of the large growth of foreign trade of the country. This is also an increasing vogue for other kinds of insurance such as accident insurance, motor car insurance, burglary insurance etc.

The Directors intend at the outset to do business in Fire and Marine Insurance at present and as time goes on to extend the Company's activities to other branches of insurance.

3. The Company has been admitted a member of the Bombay Fire Association and will commence from 21st April 1920 Fire business at Tarrif Rates.

4. **THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS GIVEN FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC ONLY AND IS NOT THE PROSPECTUS. THE PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN DULY FILED WITH THE REGISTERAR OF COMPANIES; AND COPIES WITH APPLICATION FORMS CAN BE HAD FROM THE AGENTS ON APPLICATION.**

NOTICE.

LISBOA SCHOLARSHIP IN BOTANY OF THE VALUE OF Rs. 30 P.M.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the above-mentioned scholarship tenable for one year will be awarded after a Competitive Examination in June next. The Competition is open to all Medical, Science and Arts Graduates of the Bombay University of not more than three years standing at the time of the competition as well as to all medical undergraduates.

The Examination will be held on the day which will be notified hereafter but the competitors must send in their applications before the 31st of May, 1920, addressed to the Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Copies of the rules giving other particulars to the scholarship, can be obtained from the Grant Medical College Clerk.

R M CARTER, C.B., F.R.C.S;
Lieut.Colonel I.M.S
457 Dean, Grant Medical College.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 2235 of 1920.
Suit No. 6827 of 1920.

INDIAN HOTELS Co., LTD. ..... Plffs
vs.
A. HATFIELD .... Deft.

BY virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of this Court on the 14th day of April 1920, there will be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 27th day of April 1920 at 2 O'clock in the afternoon at the Court House.

The following moveable property of the defendant abovenamed viz:—

1 Horse (chestnut Persian Entire horse, about 6 years old, 15 hands in height, broken to harness, quiet, believed sound.

Money to be paid at the time of Sale.

GUNPUTRAO P.
Appraiser.

Court of Small Causes Bombay.
Dated this 23rd day of April, 1920 462

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 7945 for five shares of The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in the name of Mr. Monna Jesing Shah has been LOST OR MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the above mentioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
459 Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

BOOKING OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALYAN.

ON and from the 1st May, 1920, third class passengers, other than servants of 1st and 2nd class passengers, will not be booked by any of the mail trains between Bombay and Kalyan or Vice-Versa.

A. C. RUMBALL.
General Traffic Manager.
Dated 16th April, 1920. 351

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSED.

APPLICATIONS for all the Shares required for the Capital of the Company, having been received the subscription will be closed from Tuesday the 27th instant.

By the order of the Manager Agents.
HIRALAL ATMARAM,
Secretary.
Dated 26th April, 1920. 456

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a very large piece of vacant land situated at Ghatkoper and belonging to a client of ours.

The land is highly suitable as a site for building, bungalows or factories or a mill. It is situated on Chembur Road and is about 10 minutes' walk from the railway station and offers will be received for the purchase of portions thereof even. Conditions of Sale will be furnished on application to the undersigned and the plan and the title deeds may be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any days excepting Sundays and holidays.

All tenders should be sent in sealed covers and a deposit will have to be made along with the tender at the rate of 10 per cent. on the price of the total area offered to be purchased. The owner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders will be received uptil the 30th day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. in the office of the undersigned at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, and the result will be made known to the tenderers within a week from that date The deposit of the person whose tender is accepted will be retained as earnest money while the deposit of those whose tenders are not accepted will be returned without interest.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
501 Attorneys for the Owner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BURJORJI SORABJI NAVROJI COOPER has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title, or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partition, maintenance, possession, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Bombay Port Trust leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Apollo Bunder, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 512 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 together with the messuage tenements structures buildings, dwelling house, etc., standing thereon known as Phiroze Building and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 891 (6) and Street No. 9 (E) and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the South by the Stevens Road on or towards the East partly by the Stevens Road and partly by Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of the Trustees and are now in the occupation of the vendors tenants.

Dated this 23 day of April 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
421

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all sizes. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI.
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Horsby Road,
Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRUSTEES of the Nesserwanjee Manockjee Patit Charity Fund have contracted to sell to the Purchaser who is our client the property described hereunder.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are requird to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings Horuby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house outbuilding and other erections standing thereon situate at Medows Street, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1347 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 39, New Nos. 4881 and 4882, Old Survey No. 1362 and 1363 and New Survey No. 9491 and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1122-23 1180, Street Nos. 4 6 and 15 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Akbaralli Sckh Kamrudin and Akbaralli Moosabhai Raja, on or towards the South partly by the property of Godrez Merwan Irani partly by the property of the said Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit and partly by the property of the said Godrez Merwan Eani on or towards the East by the said Medows Street and on or towards the West by Rope Walk Lane.

Dated this 23rd April, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
425

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration De Bonis Non of the property and credits of the late BHAGWANDAS MADHAWJI of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor, a clerk in employ of Amrachand Vassanji ...Deceased.

JAMNADAS LILADHAR, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Mulchand Vassanji, residing at Old Modykhana, within the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 14th day of April, 1920.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
447

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the Property and Credits of MALSHET BHIVSHET GHOGLE, a widower, late of Bombay, a Cultivator Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

BABAJI MALSHET GHOGLE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant at Tardeo, outside the the Fort of Bombay, a Merchant and one of the sons of the deceased above-named .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of April, 1920.

B. M. GHOGLE.
Petitioner-in-person.
451

USE

DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING

MANTLES

SOLE IMPORTERS:—
The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMPAA

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMAM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD, SCRAP IRON, CANVAS, ETC., AND ONE LOT PROVISION, OILMAN'S STORES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the P. and O. Co., Docksyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

One lot scrap iron, galvanized cutting, canvas, empty bottles, pipe, empty cases; iron tank, fire bells, electric gear, old linen, etc., etc.

ALSO

One lot provisions, oilman's stores consisting of Bovril, beer, meat, cocoa-milk, ox tail, mustard; arrowroot, essence of chicken and mutton, chocolate powder, etc. etc.

Purchasers will have to pay, whatever Customs Duty, etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT, METAL, PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS (RAILWAY MATERIALS) HARDWARE, TOOLS, MISCELLANEOUS STORES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from The Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th May, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. at Hajee Bunder Sewri the following goods:

Bellows Smith, Bends for Pipes with Sockets and Couplings, Blocks die of different sizes; Brackets Iron Holders with pins complete for Pack Saddles, 2500 Bricks Fire, Chisels, for Plane Poughing, Clamps, Chucks American for Pipes, Cups Oil Side Glass with gauge; Cutters tins, G. I. Drums, Frames Wooden Windows and Doors Fasteners Belt, T Guides, Hooks Punkha Brass 1258, Hooks Punkah Iron 2907, 5000 Handles Wooden for Shovels, Hammers, Axes etc., Knives Jack; Locks Iron; Panes Glass, Post wire entanglements, Punches, G. I. Pipes, Rings Iron for Boarings 1991 Saddles, Pack, Shoes Iron, Shoes Horse Iron, Tanks, 124 Wheels Barrows.

MACHINERY.

1 Crushers Stone 15 Curb Wells, 3 Engines Oil.
3 Portable Engine, 1 Hammer Steam.
1 Machine Brick Making, Machine hand drilling, 3 Mills Mortar.
10 Pumps Centrifugal 3 Pumps hand.
14 Pumps Ship, 1 Silencer for Oil engine.
3 Winches without boilers.

METALS.

Iron Plates, Chain, Plates mild steel, sheets iron corrugated zinc Slabs.

PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS.

8750 Dog Spikes, 6000 Fish plates, 2314 Rails double headed, 15ft. to 20 ft. 445 Sleepers M. G.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance must be paid for and goods removed by the 17th May, 1920.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the provision of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners the following booked consignments as also a list of unclaimed bags of grain etc. on FRIDAY 7th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge, goods Shed.

125 bags mewa booked ex. Peshawar Cantonment to Carnac Bridge, Inv. 7 of 2-1-1920, R. R. 86032. Consigned by Hisondas Asgardas care of Ramchand to self Railway Receipt in possession of Messrs. Mathuradas Thackersey and Co.

1,538 bags wheat, 148 bags math, 20 bags moong, 96 bags gram, 22 bags bajri, 304 bags gramdall, 597 bags rice, cocoanuts, 29 bags teelseed, linseed, 73 bags goowar, glass sheets, glassware, shoes, gunny pieces, iron pipe, etc. etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 97 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. British India Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 14 shed Victoria Dock on account of the concerned the following bales very slightly damaged by fire and water.

EX S. S. "LINGA" FROM KARACHI.

97 Bales Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE OF THE SHIPPING CONTROLLOR IN INDIA, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the shipping controller in India, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the first floor of the New Custom house at Ballard Road the following office furniture (the property of the Government of India) such as:—

10 writing tables; 4 revolving office chairs, carpet; cabinet; 14 screens; typewriter; 2 square tables; 5 Almyrahs; 20 arm chairs; office stools; 2 Remington tpyewriters; 6 stationery cabinets; 4 hat racks; 2 stationary racks; 2 teakwood tables with self; 4 teak wood book stands; Electric table fan and lamp; inkstands; teakwood paper boxes; waste paper baskets; remington copy holder; black boards; etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Bombay, 26th April, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF BOTTLES, SUGAR GRAIN COUNTRY TOBACCO, MISCELLANEOUS STORE IN VARIOUS LOTS.

ON THURSDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1920, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the Asst.-Director of Supply and Transport (Embarkation) Bombay, the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Alexandra Dock A and B Warehouse the following Government goods, curry powder, bottles, sugar, cooking oil, dirty ghee, condiment powder mixed grain, Country tobacco, tubs, drums, hoops iron and miscellaneous stores in various lots.

Also.

SALE ON 30TH APRIL, 1920, AT 9-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT MAZAGON DEPOT.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Depot, the following goods: Bran Baling wire large stock by the order of Assistant Director Supply and Transport (Embk) Bombay.

CONDITION OF SALE.

A deposit of 50 per cent must be paid at the time of sale. Goods must be removed within 10 (ten) days after the sale otherwise the amount paid and goods will be forfeited.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 23 Churchgate Street, including:—

Cabinet
Almyrah
Drawing room suite
Teapoy
Cycle
Phonograph etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO, VERY RARE ENGLISH CUT GLASS AND COLOURED GLASSWARE ONE MOTOR CYCLE ETC., THE PROPERTY OF E. S. W. MILES, SECRETARY, BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION LTD.

On THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2nd floor of Wellesley House, opposite the Bandstand, Cooperage very valuable household handsome artistic furniture by Devji Canji and Roberts, consisting of Oval sliding dining table dining chairs meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almirras, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets easy chairs, rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, clothes and gown presses, zoonda almiras, chiffoniers, jardineers, palm stands, clothes basket teakwood and iron cots, fancy teapoys, sweet-toned solid iron-framed cottage piano by John Brinsmead, hatstands, towel horses, washing tables, rich English cut glass and coloured glassware rich cut glass tantalus, table ornaments, chicks curtains, ice-chest etc., etc., one motor cycle with side car by Harley Davison.

The property of E. S. W. Miles Esq., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trades Association Ltd.,

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th April 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

Sewing machine stand, copper water boiler, photo accessories, books, trunks, cooking utensils.

1 case containing 480 tins Spinet Cigarettes.

The property of a gentleman:—

Orphens Pathephone with stand and records, Salad and Carving Servers, cake spade, paper knives, manicure service, brush service, cutlets holders cake forks, salt cellars and spoons, carving sets, table knives, liquor glasses, etc., rich glassware in 76 per, uniform, dress, decanters, A. C. table fan, carpentier tools, etc.

The property of a Military Officer:—

Sofa, deck chair, cane chair, bookstand, cane arm chair, camp bed, soda bottles, wearing apparels, etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in H. C. Suit No. 797 of 1909 (Devji Waghji vs. Hirabai):—

Gold bangles, ivory bangles, silver anklets, silver pin, silver vank, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

H. B. 1, 3, equal 2 cases containing 542 gross Brass Screws damaged ex s. s. Olympia.

By order of Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Asignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Husainsha Abdoolnabi, an Insolvent:—

2 bundles Boer caps.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF 86 BALES FINE STEEPLE ARVI KHURGAM COTTON.

Under instructions from the Insurance office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Railway's Goods Yard at Colaba.

86 bales Fine Steeple Arvi Khurgam Cotton as under:—

46 bales Arvi Khurgam cotton.
40 bales quantity of Arvi Khurgam loose cotton.

A deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26 April 1920

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Gold Ornaments, Pearls, Diamonds and Jewellery.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th April, 1920, at 3-30 pm. (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Mr. Jivraj Bechar Kothare, pledgee and on account and at the risk of Thakorelal Chunilal Sukavala, pledgor.

Pearls Gamsai, Sujin, Majath, Kora, Pearl Dammi, Pearl Kudas, ring, Muklasi ring, earrings, neck-rings, set with pearls, rubies diamonds, etc., ruby chokda, pearls bangles, 9 diamonds, diamond nose rings gold machhia, odd lots of gold, etc., 1 lot of silverware.

Goods on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RICH USERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A NECKLACE SET WITH DIAMOND AND EMERALDS AND A NOSE RING OF DIAMONDS AND EMERALDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

The Property of a Private Gentleman.

1 Rich Necklace set with diamonds and pure emeralds.

1 Nose ring of diamonds and emeralds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th April, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO

80, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE on WEDNESDAY, 28th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Paper Currency Office, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable household furniture, comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter meatsafe, rich glass, porcelain and plated-ware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofa, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, roll top writing table, revolving book stands, gown stands, easy chairs and aluminium utensils.

The property of J. Kelly, Esq., of Paper Currency Office and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view 3 days before the date

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES FANCY VAYALS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst. at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha R. L. and on account and at the risk of Syed Abul Cassum Yazadi.

2 packages fancy vayals 27 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES ENGLISH POPLINS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst at 3 p.m Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of A. J. Laljee Esqr., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ahmed Ibrahim Bros. Rangoonwala.

G. T.—2752 Bombay 14 cases English Poplins single width.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES COTTON KASHMIR.

THIS DAY, Monday, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Dwarkadas Damodar.

10 cases each 30 pieces cotton Kashmir 28 inches 30 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES JAPANESE COLOURED JEFFERS.

THIS DAY, Monday, the 26th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully of the Mulji Jetha Market by order of the office concerned.

10 cases Japanese coloured jeffers.

AUCTION SALE OF 359 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, Monday, the 26th inst. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Madan Gopal Ramdas.

66 bales Koshi cotton.

30 bales Hodel cotton.

On account and at the risk of Seth Dolatram Khushalchand of Ahmednagar.

125 bales Ahmednagar cotton.

31 bales Ahmednagar cotton.

On account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Bhaiyalal of Kareli.

20 bales Piparia cotton.

On account and at the risk of Seth Narmadaprasad Chhadamilal of Kareli.

87 bales Piparia cotton.

The above goods are lying in the godown of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co. at Ralli Lane Godown No. 3 Colaba.

AUCTION SALE of a large Lot of Blanket, Grey Drill, Khaki Twill, Bed Ticking, Blue Serge, Cloth Puttoo, Foot Bandages; Flannellette Shirts and Pith Hats etc.

On SATURDAY; the 1st May at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co will sell by Public Auction; at the surplus Textile Stock Depot (Haward and Bullogh Mill), in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Chinchpokli, by order of the Assistant Controller, Textiles Sales, Indian Munitions Board

A large lot of blankets, grey drill, khaki twill, bed ticking, blue serge, cloth puttoo, foot bandages, flannellette shirts and pith hats, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be taken delivery off at the same time.

AUCTION SALE of a Very Big Plot of Land at Vile Parle at 3 Minutes' Way from the Station.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Khandwala and Co., Attorneys for the Owner, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable big plot of land on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Kroti vacant land or ground together with all trees and plants standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Vile Parle in the Registration Sub-District of Thana and Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 10,641 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 147, Pot No 14-26 and portion of 27, Survey No. 148, Pot Nos. 6-10, Survey No. 271 and Falni No. 8/2 and bearing Entries Nos. 2212/13, 2229, 3491 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by B. B. and C. I. Rly, on or towards the West by the properties belonging to Duran Pawloo Doming Saje, Aloe Dume Saje, and Pardoo Bawtia Miskit and beyond it by a public road, on or towards the North by the properties belonging to Phillip Pedroo Bawtia Sujay Sumar Miskit Inamdar and Khushaldas Purshotam and partly by a passage leading to a public road and on or towards the South by the property of Phillip Pedroo Saje and beyond it by tank

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Khandvala and Co., at their offices at Medows Street, Fort or the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF 60 CASKS BLACK MARINE GLUE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their sale rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jagan Mohan and Co.

Jagmohan, Bombay 60 cases each 1 cwt. Black Marine Glue Stag Brand.

SALE OF 5 CASES LINEN THREAD 2 CASES TAPES MEASURES and 6 CASES PENKNIVES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—

5 cases linen, thread (Patent Shoe Thread).

2 cases Chasteman's measuring tapes 50 feet and 100 feet.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Devidas Nundlal of Cutlery Bazar.

EX S. S. BURMA-MARU.

W E 435 & Co. 1042/5: 5 cases each 100 dozen Penknives.

W E 435 & Co. 1049/50: 2 cases each 100 dozen Penknives.

SORABJEE COWASJEE,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT CHOWPATY WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises by order of the owner.

All the right, title, and interest of the lessee of leasehold land (plot No. 3) forming part of Dadyseth Chowpaty Estate situate at Walkeshwar Road and agreed to be leased under an agreement to lease dated the 11th day of November 1918 from the Trustees of the Dadyseth Charity Trusts more particularly described in the schedule hereunder given:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate lying and being at Dadyseth Chowpaty Estate Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and which said piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1992 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under New Servey No. 7297 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Bhukhabhai Khemchand, on the West by the property of Singhi Bhabbatmalji Jeoramragh on the North by the remaining property of Dadyseth Chowpaty Estate and belonging to the Trustees and on the South by Walkeshwar Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2477 (7) and Street No. 401 and which said piece of land is now known as Plot No. 3 of the Dadyseth Chowpaty Estate.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th WEDNESDAY the 28th and THURSDAY, the 29th inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.) each day Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by public auction, at Wallace Street, Fort, the whole of the Hotel furniture, billiard table, ceiling fans, etc., of the "Savoy Hotel" consisting of very valuable plain and carved teak and blackwood E. P. furniture specially made to order by Ahmed Dewjee and Bros., consisting of drawing room suites, bed room and office furniture, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, partition screen, etc., best glass and crockeryware and plateware, cutlery 2 full size slate billiard tables, by "John Roberts" with brass hanging lamps, balls, cues, walking board, etc., one sweet toned Indian standard grand piano (Marcks and Co.), neatly new, electric ceiling fans, large gas stove, large pet case, large counters, partition screen, one large English clock, aluminium and copper utensils, one typewriter by Hendreson, large ice box, etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the lodge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood-plain and carved, house-hold furniture, large and small cotton durries, dining table and chairs, sideboards, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, card tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables almyrahs, cupboards single and double bedsteads, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc. The property of the late Sir George Carmichael, G.S.I.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd May 1920 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Kantwadi," Bandra, valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware plated ware, dining table; arm and without arm chairs, side boards, dinner wagon, carpets, glass door cupboards, meatsafes, drawing room sofas cabinets, ornaments teapoys, single bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, one grand fathers clock showing fases of the moon, one English clock by Bennett London, cane chairs, cooking pots, garden pots and tubs, etc., etc.

The property of J. Pearson Esqr., Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 20th April 1920.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—

Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—

Imperial P. O. P. Rs. 14-4. per quire
Solio " " 14-4 "
Kentmere " " 14-4 "
Rodinol 3 oz. " 1-8.
Solio Postcards,
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper " "

S. Mahadeo & Son
Fort, BOMBAY

FAVOURITE
Because
FAITHFUL
The Star

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Please ask your Stationer for it.

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N. Lallubhai & Co.,
13, Tamarind Land, Fort, BOMBAY

DONGRE'S
Balamrit
THE CHILDREN'S TONIC

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool April 23rd

		Bales
Total Days' Sales at Livepool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp		
" " Sales of East Indian		
" " Imports		
4% Americans Spot		27.18
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		35.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	May	40.60
	July	39.20
	Oct.	34.49
New Orleans 9 a.m.	May	39.20
	Oct.	34.67

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool. April 23rd:

Months	To-day's price.
April	24 88
May	24.52
June	
July	24.64
Aug.	
Sept.	23.71
Oct.	
Nov.	22.00
Dec.	22.89
Jan.	
Feb.	
Mar.	22.58

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool. April 23rd.

Months	To-day's price
April	24 80
May	24.88
June	24.27
July	24.42
Aug.	24.63
Sept.	23.70
Oct.	23.37
Nov	24.02
Dec.	22.68
Jan.	22.58
Feb.	22.38
Mar.	22.20

Tone:—Slow sale Easy.
Manchester Market:—Quiet, biz small.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. April 23rd.

M.G. Bengal Good	13.67
" " Fully Good	14.12
" " Fine	14.62
" No 1 Oomra Good	15.35
" " Fully Good	15.10
" " Fine	19.60
" Broach Good	21.85
" " Fully Good	22.10
" " Fine	22.35
" Broach Scinde Good	13.75
" " Fully Good	14.50
" " Fine	15.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	6 000
" Forwarded	74.000
" Imports	64,000
" Stock	1 132,000
Actual Weekly Sales	12,000
Water Twist	4/11
Printers Cloth	125

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. April 20th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	28,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	3 000
" " to Continent	7.000
Futures at New York May	41 85
" " July	39.80
" " Oct	38.46
Spot Cotton at New York	42.75
" " Orleans	
Futures at New Orleans May	New Orleans Market closed to-day.
" " Oct.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Demand Bills	3.86.50
Silver Commercial Bars	117½

New York, April 24th.

Futures at New York May	40.45—20
" " July	37.83—35
" " Oct.	36.58—32

MONEY MARKETS.

London, April 23rd.

Rentes 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	66 1/2
" 2 months hence	66 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
" " " 6 "	7 1/8
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
" 7 day market loans	5 3/8
Consols 2½%	46 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	63 1/4
Indian Stock 5½% (Sterling Loan)	85
Government Securities 3%	47 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris; France	64.80

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£7 3½
Hongkong Bank	£12 3
National Bank	£55½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 23rd.

Funding Loan 4 %	£89½
Victory Loan 4 %	£79½
5 % New	£86 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 23rd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Paid	64
Australian—61 lbs. Paid	66

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Nearest Value	£42
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs ex-Ship Apl.-May Sellers	£39
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apl-June Paid	£44½
Tone of Linseed:—Firm.	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid	£40
Cottonseed, Bombay (second delivered per ton) April-May Paid Value	£17½
Toria Rapeseed:—Apl.-May Nearest Value	£41

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£101½
Copper Braziers	£170
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	67

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept.	83
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept.	84/6
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept.	85
Tone:—Steadier.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers	2/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April	2/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April, 24.

Owing to a meeting of the Brokers' Association the Marwadi bazaar opened late at 2-15 p.m. the opening rate for Fully Good Broach July-August being Rs. 470. The rate then declined to Rs. 467, fluctuated half a rupee, and at 3 p.m. was Rs. 467, the quotation for April-May then being Rs. 477. There was little further change and owing to the meeting at the Town Hall this evening the bazaar closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 466 for Broach July-August and Rs. 485 for April-May, other rates as under. The forward market at Colaba was closed.

Ready cotton was quiet with little doing

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May	475
	July Aug.	466
Fully Good Bengal	May	259
	July	273/4
Fine Oomras	May	342
	July	351

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 24TH APRIL 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	257
Fully Good M G Bengal	July	270
Fully Good M G Broach	Ap l-May	473
Fully Good M G Broach	July Aug	4 9
Fine M G Oomra	May	349
Fine M G Oomra	July	369
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June	476
Good M. Southerns	July-Aug.	477

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd April 1920

Cotton	15,667	Bales
Wheat	71	Cwts.
Linseed	5 713	"
Rape etc	5 142	"
Gingellyseed	318	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	148	"
Castorseed	750	"
Rice	124,348	"
Myrabollams	8 372	"
Cottonseed	4,830	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	2,151	"
Jowar	702	"
Walse	Nil	
Barley	902	"
Barjree	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 24th 1920, 4-30 p.m.

Ready	Basar Terms	Rail Delivery
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	56 0 0	5 5 0
" " Cawapore 70-80	57 0 0	7 12 0
" Karachi Benga	55 0 0	7 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	13 0 0
" Cawapore	12 0 0	12 0 0
" Yellow Cawapore	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 0 0	15 0 0
" Thin	14 0 0	15 0 0
Linseed, White 85-15	20 0 0	15 0 0
" Gujar 75-25	85 0 0	17 0 0
" Gujar 50-50	80 0 0	18 0 0
" Black	70 0 0	18 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 10 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	85 0 0	17 4 0
Mowrasseed	0 0 0	0 0 0
Barley	40 0 0	0 0 0
Castorseed	82 0 0	11 0 0

Forwards.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	3 12 0
Linseed May	15 11 0

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 24th

	Rates per lb Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 3 6
Shapurji No 10½	1 3 6
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 4 6
Shapurji No. 6½	0 12 6
Japan No. 40/1	2 3 6
Do. No. 42 2	3 3 6
Do. No. 2/40	3 2 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24th 1920.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 7/16
Bank Demand	2 3 1/2
Dos. Acceptance 3m/s	2 4 1/2
Fcs. Demand	660
American Dollars	322
Hongkong	2 6
Shanghai	307½
Japan	108
Singapore	103½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 24

BULLION.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 22-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 2/3 7/16.
D D on London 2/3½.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4½.
D D on Paris Frcs 700.
Credit 3 Msd/a Frcs 800.
T T on Japan Rs. 105.
60 D/st Japan Rs 97.
American Cross Rate Doll. 3.88.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs 64.75.
London Silver spot D Frcs 69½.
London Silver forward D 66 7/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 99½.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent Paper 58½.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
3 per cent Municipal Tanna 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92 1/2.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed quiet owing to bulls clearing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd Advance 2900 N, By Cotton 1550, By Dyeing 3880, Century 1335, Cent India 5450, Crescent 690, Colaba 3310, Currimbhoy 1175, David 1745, Fazulbhoy 1760, Finlay 1470, Ind Malwa 670, Kastoorchand 2975, Kohinoor 4455, New Great 1105, Pearls 1265, Phoenix 1300 N, Shapurji 372/8, Simplex 1125, Swan 1465, Swadeshi 559C, Tata Mill 2850, Alcock 1235, By Burma 800, New Issue 300, Bt Burma Petrol 29, By Tramway 1112/8 x.d., By Steam 512/8, Bandi Cement 59, Katni Ordinary 325, Katni Defd 1720, New India Insur 34 pr, Shivrajpur 34, Tata Iron Ordinary 182/8, Tata Defd 965, Tata Oil 495, Tata Hydro 1190, Scindia Steam 17/8 pr, Tata Bank 57/8.

COLOUR MARKET.

April 24.

The market continues dull and very limited business passing. Reds had a fair local demand and Congo Red, Benzo, have changed hands. The market for Alizarine was a bit lively as reported last time, however it is to be seen what tone the market maintains when fresh stuff arrves here. The Sulphur Colours are ruling very easy and no business reported. There is good demand for Alizarine from the mofussil, however it has poor demand from the mills in Bombay.

MILL-STORES.

April 24.

There is a slight decline in the value of cotton-healds. Large lots having changed hands at Rs. 1-8-0, per 800 eyes. Weak-holders are reported to have closed the bargain at nearly Rs. 1-4-0. Reeds have practically no activity. The quotations from Home show no tendency to decline still. Warpers, Slubbings, Rowings have fair demand. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds, Rs. 1-8-0.
Reeds, Re. 0-3-0 to 0-4-0.
Pickers No. 4, Rs. 70/75.
Slubbings (Jap.), Rs. 50/55.
Rowings (Jap.), Rs. 35.
Ring-rabbeth, Rs. 12-8-0.
Ring-rabbeth (Eng.), Rs. 15/16.
Conical Piru 15in., Rs. 14.
Weft Piru 5 3/8in., Rs. 8.
Shuttles 13in., Rs. 7.
Shuttles 13in. (Eng.), Rs. 18/20
Roller Skins (Eng.), Rs. 55/60.
Picking Bands (Eng.), Rs. 3.

CHEMICALS.

April 24.

The quotations are as follows:—

Farina K, Rs. 14/15.
Farina (Dutch), Rs. 20/22.
Sago, Rs. 12/14.
Maize Starch, Rs. 22/25.
Jap. Wheat Starch, Rs. 25/27
Sodium Sulphide, 90/95.
Zinc Chloride, 15/20.
Turkey Red Oil 50 per cent 70
Glauber Salt, 5.
Washing Soda, 6

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia, and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only (13s. 6d.)

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. [India.]

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"KRYPTOKS"
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India's Leading Salt

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Health of India is a certain and absolutely safe cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Cough, and Asthma, General Debility and Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females.

Price Rs. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.
" " 1 " 100 "
Hundreds have Already Tried—
WHY NOT YOU?
Order from:
The Manager,
'HEALTH OF INDIA' OFFICE,
BENARES CITY

Established 1880. Over 38 Years.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

No More Risks of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation for and wide. Rs. 2.8 per Phial of 1 oz; 1 lb. Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—'atronising your specific for Elephantiasis, found these really good and efficacious. Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks he Hernia specific did me much good. Please end 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

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85 Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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THE MANAGING COMMITTEE AND SELECTION OF UMPIRES.

HOCKEY NOTES.

(BY SPHINX)

TOURNAMENT GAMES REVIEWED.

Six more games have been played during the week, but while the standard of hockey is improving after the elimination of many clubs of sporadic growth the standard of umpiring seems to be stationery; in any case it is not improving. The reason is not far to seek. The Chosen Few, specially the redoubtable trio, who should have been dropped by now, are still in the good books of the Managing Committee (or shall I say, Mr. Hudson, the Hon. Secretary?). We all know that inscrutable are the ways of Providence, but how many of us know that incurable is the disease of official megalo mania and unfathomable is the depth of their wisdom. The Committee of Management must be suffering from mental obsession, as wrapped up in the sense of their own infallibility and insensible alike to the voices of reason or remonstrance, they are still deluding themselves with the idea that because by the fiat of the Bombay Gymkhana Committee, they have been selected to manage the tournament—which is purely an accident—they are the real guardians and promoters of hockey and everything pertaining to it.

* * * * *

The perverse obstinacy of these hide-bound officials, whose insensibility to honest criticism is so deplorable, have, in their wisdom, persisted to stand by their old nominees, as though the management of a public tournament on a public ground and supported by public money is a matter of personal whim or their own private affair. There are various other ways of obliging personal friends or showing esteem for age or patronising innocuous nincompoops than entrusting them with the whistle for deciding the fate of teams in a knock-out tournament.

* * * * *

It is a motely crew in which there are Blinds, Purblinds, Incompetents and Ignorants along with a few really competent ones, such as, Harry James of the Hornets, Nagporewalla of the Parsi Cyclists and young Thomas of the Calcutta Referees' Association. The agility of the last-named gentleman, in spite of his molecular expression, is indeed very creditable. He would do very well as a goal-keeper also. Egregious mistakes are being committed by umpires day after day, but the sleeping Committee in their supreme leonine indifference, will not discard some of their proteges, who were nominated by them, as forsooth, that will show up the unwisdom of their selection and hence lower their prestige in the estimation of the denizens of the devocots of Waudby Road, "Budge", says conscience, but "budge not" say they—"clamours be d—d." As some of the crucial games are to be played during the coming week, there is still time to exercise greater discretion in the matter of selections of umpires—it is a moral duty which the Committee owe to the public. In my humble opinion, out of the eleven umpires who have officiated in the tournament so far even half the number will not come out of the ordeal of theoretical and practical examinations of any recognised Referees' Association.

Umpires.	Number of matche supervised out of possible 26.
1. Major Brough	11
2. Mr. Reporter	7
3. Mr. S. D'Souza	6
4. Mr. Nagporewalla	5
4. Mr. C. D'Souza	5
6. Mr. Hammond	4
6. Mr. McIntosh	4
6. Mr. McDermot	4
7. Mr. James	2
7. Mr. Thomas	2
7. Mr. Bhattacharjee	2
Total	52

* * * *

The first game of the week was between the Bombay Educational Society's Old Boys from Byculla and the Parsi Cyclists, the only decent Parsi hockey combination deserving a place in the senior tournament. It was generally believed that the Cyclists would go under to the B. E. S. Old Boys, by a substantial margin, but the Parsi Cyclists, in spite of Nagporewalla's absence owing to an injury to his hand, put up a good fight in defence and had it not been for the inclination of some players to play to the gallery, the result might have been different. But the distinctive feature of the Cyclists' display was the brilliant half-back play by Bharucha. Ghodaji and Gista—the trio being extremely judicious and resourceful both in keeping up their forward as well as in spoiling the fast and clever tactics of the Byculla forwards, who, as a line, were more quick on the ball and determined in their rushes. Kale and Brown were in a rare fettle, their short passing and clever dodges taxing the resources of the Parsi defence to the utmost. The moral effect of a goal against, considerably handicapped the defenders, but all the same as the game wore on they played up, but the B. E. S. defence would not be beaten, in spite of vigorous onslaughts made on it at times. Murray Jukes and Sausman stood the test extremely well and it was just in the fitness of things that Byculla boys ran out winners, who on the general run of play was the better team.

* * * *

A new umpire, one Mr. Thomas, of the Calcutta Referees' Association, who had passed his theoretical and practical examinations while he was only 15 before a relentless Board of Examiners who had to give him the badge of the C. R. A. (Hockey) in spite of their wish to the contrary on account of his age, was in charge of the above game along with a local luminary Thomas looked a bit rusty, at times, but after all acquitted himself with credit—his vigilance and alacrity being more than what the spectators had expected on his first appearance.

* * * *

The fervour of the sporting officials of the B. B. C. I. Ry., who had encouraged the Parel boys to enter into the tournamen was damped to no small degree, when the Customs trounced them to the tune of eight goals to nil. It was indeed a very sorry send-off, but in fairness to the beaten team it should be stated that four of their regular players could not play, owing to injury, but even then they would not have averted a calamity, as out of eleven players in the team quite eight looked inoffensive novices. The Parel team was simply brought to a standstill, the merciless raids on their goal being too frequent and effective. The Customs had an easy time, and they went home in a jolly frame of mind.

* * * * *

Incidentally I should like to mention that two of the oldest purblind umpires were in charge of the game, both of whom would do well to give up umpiring both in the interest of local hockey as well as for their own reputation. Mr. Bhattacharjee, the umpire in the Police Court end goal did not allow a point, which to all appearances looked like a goal, the defending back having given fresh momentum to a shot towards the goal, the ball being lodged in the net. On enquiry, I find that Mr. Bhattacharjee did not allow the point as the shot towards the goal was not last taken by an attacker from within the ring a ruling which validates the decision. However, in a crop of goals, one or two this way or that would not have materially affected the result of the game, which looked pretty sure from the start. Like a pack of cards they fell to pieces, totally disgruntled.

* * * *

On Wednesday, the Bombay Gymkhana managed to score a victory over the Y. M. C. A. (Procter Branch) boys by four goals to two after extra ten minutes' play, the scores remaining two goals each. On their form in the previous display against the Scottish team from Colaba, they were not generally expected to get beyond the second section of the preliminary round. But as matters turned out, they had in their team a centre-half whose splendid judgment and remarkable alacrity made all the difference in the Gym khana display. Rochottom, who, I am told is a Cambridge Blue, held splendid balance between the attacking line and the defensive ranks with remarkable tenacity and coolness. He was undoubtedly the pick of the team and but for him the "young Men" would have made their thrusts more effective, McCormick and Capt. Mathews were also in good form and hardly found wanting. But the Gymkhana forwards who took to long passes, and hardly showed any combination, had any amount of go in them and more than often outran their opponents. In spite of clever stick work and short passes, the Y. M. C. A. forwards fell off during the extra period. The defective half-line, which lagged far too be hind and could not take position against their heavier rushing opponents, was the gaping joint in the armour of the Y. M. C. A. defence. While the judgment of the defence was immature, their forwards were no better, as they were hopeless weak and hesitant in front of goal and erratic in shooting. The left-winger of the Gymkhana team is inclined to lie offside too often and will require a lot of watching by umpires, who will do well to remember that an attacker is not put onside if he was offside when the ball was last played by a defender falling back. He may look quite onside when the whistle goes for offside. This wac actually happening time and again and a little more vigilance will be required to pull back the offender. Of course, touchline critics who have nothing else to do can save all these things without trouble, but a referee on the ground has to see a thousand and one things, and it is quite natural that such niceties in offside ruling may go undetected. During the closing period of this game there were constant falls, misses and mis-hits which greatly amused the spectators.

* * * *

The Lusitanians must thank their stars that they could beat the Bandra team and that by a substantial margin. But they have yet to be disillusioned as with a hopeless defence, however clever their forwards may be, they cannot go very far in the tournament. Pais an old war-horse is still playing a sound game as centre-half, but the rest are a hopeless lot. It seems that the protoplasmic cells in their Cerebrum are not still sufficiently developed to make them brainy—or are they in a nascent state? Any amount of sparkling forward play (now that it is possible with the inclusion of Nelson D'Souza in the team) will no be of any avail, if against a fast set of forwards the Lusitanian defence succumbs. "Slow as a hearse and clumsy as a German" that was the epithet an eminent sporting critic had given to a club's defence, and I doubt if the same epithet can be applied to the Lusitanian defence, which do not exercise a little jugdment as to how to take position or when to make a rush to face the ball when the opposing forwards are in the danger zone. Let us hope that better counsel will prevail and they will all join hands to keep up the best traditions of the Club.

* * * *

The Oriens from Bandra lost no doubt, but they were in no way disgraced. They played a plucky game throughout and had quite a fair share in attack, but their forwards were miserably weak in shooting, while their defensive ranks should have watched the Lusitanian attacking string more carefully. In spite of quick and combined passes, they could not make their sting felt owing to hesitation, erratic shooting and unnecessary short passing. There was no one to tell them at the psychological moment "shoot for all you are worth," Even the spasmodic rushes by the Lusitanian forwards became more effective as each and every one of them knew how and when to shoot while in the firing zone. The umpiring at the the Gymkhana-end goal was most disappointing.

* * * *

After the elimination of the weaklings, th tournament proper began on Friday, with six teen teams, the first contestants being the B.

Photo by Fred Mitchell.

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB.

E. S. Old Boys and the Customs. The sides were very evenly matched and a very close and fairly interesting encounter ended in a victory for the B. E. S. Old Boys by a goal. It was a ding-dong affair from start to finish and as matters turned out, there was no slackening of speed. Dudley at back and Cowton between the uprights played a great game in the Customs' defence, while Davis, Clarke and Wright were very conspicuous in forward play; Knox and Burke being more or less out of the picture. For the Byculla team, Kale led the attack in brilliant style in which he was very well suported by his insidemen. The Byculla defence, though not very brilliant, was by no means weak, the reckless hard-hitting by Murray without knowing where the ball was going being the worst feature. It was distinctly hard luck that the Customs could not score even once. I am reliably informed that the Customs lodged a protest 'for six minutes' short play. Unless the umpires admit this shortage I don't see how the protest can hold good. Since writing the above, I have come to know that the protest has been thrown but by the Sub-Committee of the Tournament.

* * * * *

Saturday's game between the Government Telegraphs and the 119th Infantry from Ahmednagar did not produce any decent hockey. There was no lack of dash or determination on either side, but all the same, I am inclined to think that two players from the Telegraph side and at least one from the Ahmednagar team should have received marching orders from the referees. Desultory hard-hitting and long passes characterised the operations of the visiting team, in which Mr. Macdonald, the centre-half, who later on played as centre-forward and Captain Orr as outside right were seen to great advantage. The men were good in stopping, but they lacked the training for judicious passing.

The Telegraph team were very weak in front of goal and times out of number they missed chances galore. After their forward display during the first half, even the most rabid partisan of the Signallers could not be sure of their scoring ability as in spite of pretty passing bouts by their forwards, who kept the Infantry defence busy, with well-sustained pressure, they were woefully weak in front of goal and either dug up the turf or sent in erratic shots which went anywhere, but between the posts. After being one goal to the lead in the first half, they managed to pull the game out of fire by scoring three times during the second period. The half-backs of the Telegraph team lagged far too behind their forwards. On the whole, it was a very desultory show in which there was hardly any interesting episode.

Major Brough, the referee in the Gymkhana-end goal, rightly ordered a penalty-bully against a military back for dirty tactics against a rushing Telegraph forward who was on the point of scoring. The penalty-bully was duly taken by the offender and an attacker and the ball eventually came out of the striking circle, when the ball became dead. Instead of ordering a bully "on the *centre of* the nearer 25 yards' line" as provided for in Rule 16 of the Laws of the game of Hockey (*vide* Horace Cox's edition of authorised Hockey Rules, page 22, last line of Section 16), Major Brough ordered a bully on the 25 yards' line in a line with the place of the striking circle, where the ball had gone out and which was at least 10 yards from the middle of the 25 yards' line. This is the latest example of Major Brough's umpiring and his knowledge of the rules! I was quite near to the place and some of the players in the tournament who were seated around me, started uttering not very complimentary remarks. I saw this instance of misdirection with my own eyes and even if the whole hockey field would say otherwise, am not prepared to disbelieve my own eyes. Yet Major Brough is allowed to act as an umpire—such is the sweet will and pleasure of the Managing Committee which insists on his supervising games in the tournament! I have still hope that the Committee will show some sense of responsibility by exercising greater discretion in the selection of umpires for the tournament.

Considering yesterday's display, I am sorry to have to express the opinion that the scheme of the charity match fixed for to-day between the Hornets and the 119th Infantry was both premature and ill-conceived. Let thy will be done.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

PRELIHINARY ROUND—1.

(1) National Sporting Association beat Empress Sporting Club 3—1.
(2) Grant Medicals (A) beat Grant Medicals (B) 2—0.
(3) Lusitanians (B) beat R. G. A. Bomba 1—0.
(4) Cathedral School (A) beat Instituto Luso-Indiano 4—0.
(5) Hornets beat Cathedral School (B) 8—1.
(6) Bombay Gymkhana beat K. O. S. B. 2—1.
(7) Lusitanians (A) beat Islam Gymkhana 2—2, 4—1.
(8) Y. M. C. A. (Procter Branch) beat the Bees, Bandra 1—1, 3—2.
(9) Parsi Cyclists beat G. I. P. Rly., Parel 2—1.
(10) B. E. Society beat Republicans 2—0.
(11) Medical Casuals beat 2-88th Infantry, 3—1.
(12) Government Telegraphs beat St. Mary's High School 3—0.
(13) Customs beat Bombay Rangers 7—1.
(14) Orion, Bandra beat Union Hockey Club, 5—0

PRELIMINARY ROUND II.

(A) National Sporting beat Parsi Hocke Club 1—0.
(B) Grant Medicals (A) beat Lusitanian (B) 3—0.
(C) Hornets beat Cathedral High Sc'ool (A) 1—1, 6—1.
(D) B. E. S. (Old Boys) beat Parsee Cyclists, 1—0.
(E) Customs beat B. B. C. I. Railway (Parel) 8—0
(F) Bombay Gymkhana beat Y.M.C.A. (Procter Branch) 4—2.
(G) Government Telegraphs beat Medical Casuals 2—0.
(H) Lusitanians beat Orion, Bandra 6—0.

FIRST ROUND.

(Q) B. E. S. (Old Boys) beat Customs, 1—0.
(R) Government Telegraphs beaf 1—119th Infantry 3—1.
The other games are:—
(S) Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona United (26—4—20).
(T) National Sporting v. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (27—4—20).
(U) Hornets v. Karachi Rangers (28—4—20).
(V) Grant Medical College v. G. I. P. Ry. Nagpur (29—4—20).
Indore Union v. Lusitanians.
(X) N. W. Ry. Lahore v. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Ajmer (1—5—20).

SECOND ROUND.

(Y) Winners of Q. v. winners of W.
(Z) Winners of X v. winners of R.
(15) Winners of U. v. winners of S.
(16) Winners of T. v. winners of V.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS (3) BEAT 1-116TH INFANTRY (1.)

The second game in the first round of the above tournament, that between the Bombay Signallers and Indian Infantry team from Ahmednagar, was played off on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday, when before a large crowd of spectators, the Telegraphists won by three goals to one. The military played a game of hard hits and long passes and ran at top-speed with great determination, while the Telegraph forwards took to quick short passing, which, more often, than not, proved ineffective owing to hesitation and faulty shooting while within the striking area. Taken over both periods, the balance of exchanges was decidedly in favour of the winning team whose victory was certainly well-deserved, but if they want to put up anything like a decent show against the winners of the N. W. Railway (Lahore) team and B. B. & C. I. Railway (Ajmere) team, they will have to teach their forwards for some time how to shoot timely and accurately. The defensive ranks on either side played for all they were worth, but the Infantry backs lacked judgment and did not know how to keep their positions against a tricky set of nippier forwards.

Mr. McDonald, who played with great dash, determination and judgment throughout scored the only goal for the Ahmednagar team, during the first period, while after ends had been changed, Haukins scored the equalising goal within 10 minntes from the re start. Sequeira scored the second and third goals for the Telegraphists who thus won as stated.

The teams were:—

Government Telegraphs:—Walker; Perrie and Hardinge; S. D'Souza, S. Perreira and C. D'Costa; D'Cunha, Sequeira, Haukins, Edwards and Conway.

1-119th Infantry:—Bheem Sen; Sadashiv and Naik Chanan Das; Lce-Naik Bhagu Ram, Mr. McDonald and Lce-Naik Sitaram; Capt. Orr, Jamadar Visram, Havildar Namdev, Subedar Fateh Khan and Krishna.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. McDermot.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Hornets v. 1-119th Infantry (Charity match.).

MONDAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona United.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA

BEIGHTON CUP TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

In the Beighton Tournament the reprayer tie between the Hornets of Kharagpur and the Sporting Union resulted in a win for the Hornets by four goals to nil. The Hornets proved easily the better side.

Mymensing, in their second attempt beat Calcutta by 3 goals to 1. Avilash Ghosh was the best man on the field and scored all the goals for his side. The winners lacked combination but individually played a good dribbling game.

Asansole easily disposed of Kumartoli by ten goals to one.

ASSAULT ON POLICE SERGEANT

TWO MARWARIS FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah has disposed of the case in which two Marwaris named Chotta Raj and Jheuri Raj were produced on a charge of assaulting a police sergeant Roberts. It was alleged that the first accused was an intermediate class passenger and the second accused came to the Howrah station to see him off. The two accused entered No. 10 platform, by the gate meant for the first and second class passengers. The sergeant ejected them from the platform and asked them to go by the proper gate. The accused resented this and assaulted the sergeant with fists. The vakil appearing on behalf of the accused submitted that as the first accused was a ticket holder he had every right to come to the platform and since he had obtained the entry to the platform, the sergeant was not justified in ejecting him from there and as such he was not discharging his public duties. The Magistrate fined accuseds Rs. 10 each.

FIRE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 24.

A disastrous fire broke out among workmen's chawls and houses, mostly mat huts, at the foot of the eastern slope of Shwedagor Pagoda, rendering in a hundred families being rendered homeless and three children burnt to death. The wind kept veering round and increased the area of conflagration but the fire brigade's efforts were successful in saving many adjacent houses.

INDIAN OLYMPIC GAMES

RESULT OF FIRST DAY'S TRIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 24.

The trials for the Olympic games opened on Friday morning with the 10,000 metres race for which there were six starters including Chougule of Belgaum last year's Marathon winner. A good although late start was made and Chougule took the lead fairly early followed closely by Hanmanta. Kaikadi with Hinge a little distance behind. At three miles Chougule had considerably increased his lead, while Hanmanta. Kaikadi and Hinge were running almost level the other three competitors being no where. Chougule eventual won by three quarters of a mile in 34 mins 45 secs. The second man home was Hinge whose time was 36 mins. 38 4/55 secs. Hanmanta, Kaikadi finished third in 36 mins. 47 4/5 secs. The winner ran beautifully and never once had to extend himself.

WRESTLING RESULTS UNDER 132 LBS.

D. R. Shinde of Kolhapur threw M. S. Sathe of Gujrath in 1½ mins. Panchaonkar of Baroda threw G. N. Naravane of Gujrath in 2½ mins. Over 132 lbs.—Thanedar of Meerut threw P. B. Mire of Poona after an interesting bout in 4½ mins. K. K. Keshamet of Belgaum threw M. N. Naravane of Baroda in 2½ mins. K. T. Navale of Poona threw G. B. Gore of Poona in 1 min. K. N. Naravane of Baroda received a walk-over. K. N. Naravane of Baroda beat P. B. More of Poona on points after bout lasting 6½ mins. K. T. Navale of Poona threw K. K. Keshamet of Belgaum in 1½ mins. D. R. Shinde of Kolhapur threw Panchaonkar of Baroda in 5 mins. A very close bout indeed although both men were very slow.

GOLD TENDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Of the tenders for gold bullion presented at the fifteenth sale held on the 21st instant, all tenders at and above Rs. 23.7-4 per tola have been accepted in full. The total amount of gold sold is 1,223,675 tolas and the average rate of the accepted tenders is Rs. 23-8-6 per tola. The tenders for the next sale will be received up to noon on Wednesday May 5, when 12,50,000 tolas will be offered. The dates for subsequent sales have been provisionally fixed for May 19, June 9 and 23, July 7 and 21, and August 4.

WHEAT FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

A special wheat forecast for the year 1919-20 shows the total area as 29537000 acres against 23474000 acres (revised figure), at this time last year, showing an increase of 26 per cent. As comapred with the final area of last year the present estimate shows an increase of 24 per cent. The total yield is no westimated at 977400 tons as against 7453000 tons, revised estimates at the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 31 per cent. The present estimate of the yield is 30 per cent. over the revised final estimate of last year.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore. The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co

MASHIHA—HAIR DYE.

This specific turns grey hair to raven-like blackness. Not only this, but it serves as a tonic to the scalp, gives a peculiar glossy appearance and cools the head. Having acquired good many valuable and important herbs by staying with great and learned ascetics and fakirs I have prepared this dye. It is a purely vegetable preparation free from alcoholic and injurious substances. Not the least fear of turning the grey hair into red or brown by the use of the same. Rely on me and use it once and I assure you that there will be no disappointment, but full satisfaction. Prospectus can be had on application.

Price Rs. 1-4-0 per phial.
Price Rs. 12-0-0 per dozen.
Postage Extra.

KHAKISHAM.

Address:—
Dongri Bazar, Post Box. 8. BOMBAY.

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
New Cinema Girgaum.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Mail Steamer Kashgar with the outward Mails of the 8th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

Indo-British Institution: annual meeting of subscribers, School Building, Hornby Road, 5-15 p.m.

Memorial Parade, Colaba, 7-15 a.m.

Annual Prize-giving, St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum, 6 p.m. His Grace the Most Revd. Dr. Alban Goodier, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, presiding.

"BHAKTI."

A public lecture will be given by Ch. Lalbava Shri Damoderlalji at the Excelsior Theatre to-day at 6-30 p.m. on "Bhakti."

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A Monthly Meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms, on Friday, next at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.).

BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the Parel Charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Cursondas, the total number of patients treated during the month of March was 1146, of which 733 were females and 413 children. The average number of patients treated daily was 44.

FATAA MOTOR-CAR AC CIDENT

On Sunday, Mr. King, the Deputy Coroncer held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, on the body of Zendoo Muma. a Hindu boy aged about 8 years. The deceased was the son of a Washerman, residing at Colaba. On Saturday afternoon he was going along Colaba Road when a motor-car belonging to the Bombay Gas Company, driven by one Ranju Dharma coming from behind knocked him down and ran over him His brains were smashed and he died on the spot.

The evidence showed that the car was going from the Post Office direction towards Upper Colaba and that it was on the proper side of the road but was going very fast. The deceased suddenly came before the car the horn of which was sounded at once.

The jury returned a verdict of death, caused by the deceased's having been accidentally run over by a motor car before which he suddenly went.

COMMISSIONER FRENCH.

HIS REQUEST TO SALVATIONISTS.

Commissioner French of the Salvation Army would be glad to hear from any Salvationist, belonging to either of the services who have lately come to the East He may be found at the following address. Salvation Army, Byculla Bridge, Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

There was a fair amount of inquiry for coal shares which rules steady with prices well maintained. Jute Mill shares were quieter without much business offering. In the Miscellaneous section New Savan Sugar were in strong request but Carews and Ryams were not inquired for, Bengal Timber Trading changed hands from 850 to 860.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aldih 180, Albion 24/8, Bengal Bhatdee 11/12, Burrakur 49/4, Deoli 57, Equitable 403/12 S. L., Ghusick 24, Hurnilahh 170, Lakurka 53/8, North West (Country) 45/8 Prem., Sendra 33/4.

Jute:—Alliance 747 S. L., Benjamin 1/8 discount, Craig 3/8 Prem., Dalhousie 592, Port Glosster 1435, Howrah 50/8, Kamarhatty 981, Kanknarrah 774, Kinnison 1322 S. L., Reliance 54, Standard 781 S. L., Union 980, Waverley 20/8.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha General Insurance Par, Bengal Timber Trading 860, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 7/8 Prem., British India Corporation 15/2, British India Corporation (Deferred) 20, British India Tobacca 10/8, Buxa Timber 1, Central Provinces Cement 13/4, Carew and Co., 101, Champaran Sugar 412/8, Dunbar Cotton 650, Firpo Ltd., 13/8, Indian Wood Products Par 4 Prem., Indian Tanneries 11, Hume Pipe 16/12, Kardah Jute (Debs) 82/8, Keshoram Cotton 21/1, Northbrook Jute Debentures 83, New Savan Sugar 16 Somastipore Sugar 18/8, Titaghur Paper 431.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 59/4. Small lots 59/12. War Bonds (short loans) per cent 1925 99/12 and 1928 100/10 per cent.

CARMAN "VICE" IL TRAVATORE

MISS GUESIEVA ILL.

The Russian Grand Opera Company is to make a hurried alteration of the programme at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night owing to the illness of Miss Ginsieva. Her medical advisor would not allow Miss Ginsieva to sing her part in "Il Travatore" and "Carmen" was once more produced. Miss Burskaya in her favourite role of "Carmen" excelled herself and the very crowded house went into ecstacies over the finished creation. Mr. Uleanoff as Escamilla shared with Miss Burskaya is the chief honours while the Russian ballet secured a tremendous reception.

JALLIANWALA FUND.

SOME LATEST SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 24.

Information is received of further subscriptions raised in the following places for the Jallianwala Baug Memorial Fund:—

Patna Rs. 1,000; Montgomery 8,000; Karnal 1,150; Sukkur 2,000; Dera-Ismail-Khan 3,000; Sargoda 1,494; Dacca 250; Nawanshahr 211; Amritsar 136,000.

The amount in Amritsar will be considerably increased as the Committee for collections here has not been able to approach all persons desirous of subscribing for want of time.

The New Rangoon Turf Club Stewards elected at Friday's meeting are Hon. Mr. E. J. Holberton, Justice Maungkin, Col. Lock, Mrs. R. S. Giles, W. G. Corfield and C. Hopwood.

HOCKY IN BOMBAY.

A CHARITY MATCH.

HORNETS (2) BE .. 1 119TH IAPANTRY (0)

A very poor gate responded to the call of charity on the occasion of the meeting between then two teams on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Sunday, when the Hornets beat the 1-119th Infantry team from Ahmednagar by two goals to nil. There were two changes in each team—Cowton and H. James playing in places of Goddard and Norman James in goal and centre-forward respectively of the Hornets' team, Windsor being passed into Service at back. In the Military team, Laxman played in place of Naik charan Das, while Captain Orr's place was taken by Tejarwat. Mr. Macdonald played as inside left, putting Sitaram as Centre-half.

The exchanges were decidedly in favour of the Hornets who scored one goal in each half, Hyde and H. James being responsible for the scores. The Infantry team in which Macdonald was conspicuous throughout for Clever stick-work and brilliant runs, made matters quite hot at times for the Hornets defence, and it was distinctly hard luck that they could could not score even once. Macdonald twice threaded his way through squeezing between the Hornets' backs, but failed to find the net. The game was hardly up to any standard.

The teams were:—

Hornets:—Cowton, goal; J. James and Windsor, backs; C. Rodrigues, Race and Runcorn, half-backs; Downes, Croning, H. James, Hyde and J. Rodrigues forwards.

1-119*th Infantry*:—Bheem Sen, goal; Sadasir and Laxman, backs; Bhagu Ram, Sitaram and Fateh Khan, Halves; Tijrawat, Vishram, Namdev. Mr. Macdonald and Krishna, forwards.

Umpires:—Messrs. Bhattacherjee and McIntosh.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona United.

PROFIT SHARING IN INDUSTRIES.

APPLIED IN CHICAGO.

On Friday, we referred to an interesting report issued by the Ministry of Labour in England on the progress of profit-sharing. The following extracted from a San Francisco journal on the same subject would prove of considerable interest to readers interested in the well-being of Indian Labour:—

Millions of dollars are paid annually to 400,000 workers through various profit-sharing plans used by 800 big and small Chicago concerns, according to officials of the large companies.

While the methods have not been standardized, the main object of each is virtually the same. Methods employed include:

Straight profit-sharing where employees receive a fixed percentage of net earnings.

Bonuses to encourage production and efficiency.

Permitting employees to purchase stock in the concern.

Company insurance, including life, accident and sickness.

Age pensions.

One plan generally favored in the profit-sharing system is to divide among employees half of all profits in excess of 6 per cent. Another is to give a fixed percentage of the employees' yearly salaries as extra compensation.

A majority of the employers who have adopted profit-sharing systems are highly pleased and declare the scheme proves a sound business investment. They summarize the benefits as follows:

Promotes more continuous service.

Effects about 9 per cent. reduction in cost of production and operating.

More regular attendance of employees.

Builds up confidence between the employer and employee.

Encourages home building.

Tends to eliminate labour troubles.

Increases effectiveness and profits of the business.

The plan is steadily growing here, employers say, pointing to this as evidence of its success.

At Sears, Roebuck and Co., employees in service five years receiving $1,500 a year or over are paid 5 per cent. of their annual salary. Employees in service six years are given 6 per cent.; seven years, 7 per cent., and so on until the maximum of 10 per cent. is reached. The company also has a pension system.

Marshall Field and Co.'s retail store has a system of selling stock to employees which in three years has resulted in workers virtually owning the business. Employees who leave the company are required to sell their stock so it will not pass to persons outside the firm.

The 35,000 employees of the International Harvester Company, under a system established in 1915, are permitted to buy profit-sharing certificates which may be converted into stock at $3 a share below the market price. Those buying certificates are given an annual bonus of 1 per cent. of their salaries.

The Crane Company's system allows employees an average of 10 per cent. of their annual salaries; the Pullman Company employees who have served 15 years receive 5 per cent. of their yearly salaries. Those in service but one year receive a bonus of one month's pay at the end of the year. The Commonwealth Edison Company pays employees 6 per cent. interest on savings. In five years the money may be exchanged for company stock. The five big meat packers at the Chicago stockyards have pension systems, and two of the concerns sell stock to employees on easy payments. Several large banks encourage employees to buy stock. They also maintain liberal pension systems.

Mr. Booth Grarely succeeds Mr. Tonkinson as Secretary to Burma Government.

The N. Y. Steamer Meichi Maru, left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on the 20th instant.

OPERA HOUSE.

MADAME BUTTERFLY.

"Madame Butterfly" by Puccini is a Japanese tragedy in two acts, founded on the book by John Luther Long. In the first act, there is a Japanese marriage. Lieutenant Pinkerton of the United States Navy and Cho-Cho-San or Madame Butterfly, a Japanese girl, are about to enter into a Japanese marriage. Goro, a marriage broker, has arranged the match, and has rented a little house on the hill-side for the couple to live in. The American Consul, sharpless, a kind-hearted man, begs Pinkerton to forego this plan, because the girl believe the marriage to be binding. The lieutenant laughs at him, and the bride appears with her friends joyous and smiling. Sharpless finds that to show her trust in Pinkerton, she has renounced the faith of her ancestors, so that she can never return to her own people. (Butterfly: "Hear what I would tell you"). The marriage contract is signed and the guests are drinking a toast to the young couple when the bouze, a religious fanatic uncle of Cho-Cho-San enters uttering imprecations against her for renouncing her faith, and induces her relatives to abandon her. Pinkerton, annoyed, hurries the guests off, and they depart in anger. With loving words he consoles his weeping bride, and the two begin their new life happily. (Duet: Pinkerton and Butterfly—"Just like a little squirrel"; Butterfly: "But now beloved, you are the world"; "Ah, night of rapture.")

Act II deals with matters three years later. Pinkerton is absent in America, having promised to return. ("When the robins meet again"). Suzuki, Madame Butterfly's faithful servant, rightly suspects that this means never, but is upbraided for want of faith by her trusting mistress. (Butterfly: "Weeping, and why?"). Sharpless has been deputed in a letter to tell Butterfly that the lieutenant has become married to an American woman. Seeing her wonderful faith, the Consul cannot bear to destroy it. Butterfly is wild with delight at the thought of her lover's letter but she is unable to comprehend its contents. She believes Pinkerton is coming back, and in her joy refuses to listen to Yamadori, a rich suitor brought by Goro, saying that she is already a wife. Goro tries to explain, but she declares proudly: "That may be a Japanese custom, but I am an American." Sharpless cannot move her, and at last, as if to settle all doubt,, shows him her fair-haired child saying "Can my husband forget this? The Consul departs sadly, just as the guns salute the newly arrive man-of-war, the "Abarham Lincoln", Pinkerton's ship. Butterfly and Suzuki, in wild excitement, deck the house with flowers and array themselves and the child in gala dress. All three peer through Shoji to watch for Pinkerton's coming. As the night passes Suzuki and the child fall asleep, but Butterfly, alert and sleepless, never stirs.

At dawn, poor little Butterfly is still watching. Suzuki awakens and brings the baby to her. (Butterfly: "Sweet, thou art sleeping.") She persuades Butterfly to rest. Pinkerton and Sharpless arrive and tell Butterfly the sad truth, but the lieutenant is deeply moved (Pinkerton: "Oh the bitter fragrance of those flowers.") and cannot remain. Suzuki, at first violently angry, is finally persuaded to listen as sharpless tells her that Mrs. Pinkerton will care for the child is Butterfly will give it up. Butterfly appears radiant expecting to see Pinkerton, but is confronted, instead, by his wife. She receives the truth with pathetic calmness, politely congratulates the new wife, and asks her to tell her husband that in half an hour he may have the child and that she herself will find peace Then having bowed her visitors out, she is left alone to face her sorrowful fate. At the appointed time, Pinkerton and Sharpless return to find Madame Butterfly dead by her own hand (Finale: Butterfly, "You, O Beloved Idol") after having bidden farewell to her little child. She had used as a weapon, her father's sword, with the inscription "To die with honour, when one can live no longer with honour."

CAILLAUX TRIAL.

CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON REJECTED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 26.

Paris.—The High Court by 213 votes to 28 has rejected the charges of high treason against Caillaux and the Court is now deciding whether other articles of the indictment are proved.

A later Paris message states that Caillaux has been found guilty of correspondence with the enemy and is liable to four years' imprisonment. The High Court is considering sentence.

Paris, April 23.—Caillaux whose conviction was, last night, carried by 150 votes to 91, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Caillaux will only serve one month as certain allowances are made for the time he has been under arrest. He will also pay the Court the costs of the trial estimated at 55,000 francs.

A later messago says, it appears that Caillaux's three years are to be reduced by a quarter. He has already been in prison 27 months and ten days. He ought, therefore, to have been released ten days ago. He has also been sentenced to five years' restricted freedom under which the authorities are ordering his place of residence and ten years' deprivation of political rights.

A SHIKARPUR TRAGADY.

A MUSLIM MURDERED.

A Muslim youth, named Itahi Buksh, was murdered, the other day, at Shikarpur, in Sind.

It is alleged that a few friends who had a grudge against the deceased, invited him to a Mojlis, where they did him to death.

Six arrests have been made, hitherto.

GERMANY AND PEACE TREATY.

QUESTION OF ENFORCEMENT

BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS VIEWS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 26.

San Remo.—Conversing with journalists Mr. Lloyd George denied that economic pressure against Germany was proposed. He declared that if the breach of the Treaty were committed the means of enforcing the Treaty would have to obe used, but the extent of such measures would depend on the nature of the breach. He disliked economic pressure involving stoppage of food. There was enough starvation in Germany already. Anyhow, the Treaty must be enforced. He did not believe that any ally would act alone. The Allies must stand together because a time might come when Germany would again be formidable, but the idea that Germany seriously menaced the security of the Allies at present was fantastic.

Reports from British officers in all parts of Germany indicated that Germany was paralysed. He anticipated a satisfactory solution of the Ruhr question. The one difficulty at present was the refusal of Bavaria to obey orders of Berlin, but the occupation of the Ruhr Valley and a part of Prussia was not the best method of putting pressure on Bavaria.

The Premier expressed opinion that the fear of Bolshevism in Germany was not exaggerated, but the German character did not readily adopt Bolshevism. On the other hand, the ludicrous failure of the Kapp incident showed that Germany was not disposed to support military movement.

LAST GERMAN NOTE.

With regard to the last German Note the real question was whether a hundred thousand men were sufficient to maintain order. If they were, then the German request was unreasonable, but if they were not, then different considerations must apply.

Marshal Foch once recommended a German army of two hundred thousand when he believed that America was joining in guarantee to France, but the situation had changed owing to the attitude of America. All military advisers at that time recommended an army of two hundred thousand. Marshal Foch, however, proposed a conscript army of that size, but the proposal was rejected on the ground that it would give Germany two million trained men every ten years which was too dangerous. Accordingly a long service voluntary army was substituted and Marshal Foch reduced the number to hundred thousand.

The Premier strongly denied that he ever proposed revision of the Treaty.

With regard to the presence of the American Ambassador at San Remo the Premier said there was very little advantage in attendance of a representative who only took notes. The Conference needed some one able to explain the American point of view to which the Conference greatly deferred. It was anxious to have the American view because America was detached from European prejudices. The Premier, therefore, greatly regretted the American absence.

M. MILLERAND.

In the course of an interview, M. Millerand stated that as regards the enforcement of the Treaty there was no real Anglo-French divergence of opinion and he did no doubt that an agreement would be reached on other points. France insisted on disarmament of Germany. Minor natural difficulties of the coal question had been exaggerated. There might also be difficulties regarding the financial obligations with Germany, when it was proved in good faith that France would meet Germany in a reasonable spirit.

The report of the Air Commission had given evidence that Germany was determined to attempt to evade the Treaty. M. Millerand said he regarded Germany's request for increased army as another attempt to evade the obligations.

ALLIED TROOPS NOT SUFFICIENT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

PARIS April 23.
Recd. 1 a.m. April 26.

According to "the Petit Journal's" San Remo correspondent Marshal Foch does not consider the allied throops sufficient to enforce the treaty and recommends increase by 300,000.

GERMAN MILITARY AIRCRAFT.

NEED FOR ALLIED ACTION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

PARIS April 23.
Recd. 1 a.m. April 26.

General Masterman, head of the Allied Commission of Air Control reporting to the Ambassadors' Conference urged the necessity for immediate allied action to make Germany execute the clauses of the Treaty dealing with suppression of military aircraft.

GERMANY'S WAR MATERIAL

OPPOSITION TO ATTEMPTS AT CHECK

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., April 26.

General Masterman, head of the Allied Commission of Air Control, according to "the Peit Parisien", has reported that the Germans are deliberately opposing the attempts to check war material and are rendering the mission's journeys most difficult. German officers have everywhere behaved hostilely.

Aviation material has been stolen from war material depots and discovered in the neighbourhood of Berlin where fresh construction was being secretly carried out.

"THE TIMES" VIEW.

"THERE IS BARELY TIME TO AVERT TRAGEDY."

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., April 26.

In the course of a leader "The Times" says that the stability of the entire treaty, the existence of the League of Nations and the Anglo-French friendship cemented in torrents of blood, all hinge on the question of the hour namely whether Germany is to be compelled to observe the treaty. "The Times" declares that there is barely time to avert the tragedy to which Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti seem to be drifting.

"FRANCE READY TO ACT ALONE."

TO SECURE ENFORCEMENT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., April 26.

British correspondents at San Remo believe that France is ready to act alone in order to secure enforcement of the Treaty.

French correspondents assert that Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti sought to invite the German Government to participate in the San Remo Conference in person. The Chancellor himself declared that Mr. Lloyd George had deferred to Mr. Millerand's opposition but he has been endeavouring since with the fertility of invention to achieve the same end by other means.

GERMANY'S SECRET ARMY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., April 26.

"The Times" learns from Frankfort that Germany has at present an effective army of at least half a million organised secretly by the military party against which the German Government is helpless.

GERMAN NOTE TO ENTENTE

FURTHER DIMINUTION OF ARMY UNFEASIBLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 26.

Berlin, April 22.—The President of the German Peace Delegation in Paris has presented a Note to the Entente pointing out that as a result of withdrawals carried out by April 21st the number of troops in the neutral zone no longer exceeds the force allowed by the Peace Treaty and only a number of military formations is now in excess. Further diminution of formations, it is pointed out, is at present unfeasible as the execution of police measures in thickly populated districts can best be carried out by small military groups.

TURKISH TREATY.

INVITATION TO PORTE TO SEND DELEGATES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 26.

Constantinople.—The High Commissioners have communicated to the Porte the invitation to send delegates to Paris meeting on May 10th to receive the Peace Treaty.

EUROPEAN TURKEY.

FRONTIER FIXED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., April 26.

San Remo:—The Supreme Council rediscussing the territorial clauses of the Turkish Treaty has fixed the frontier of European Turkey.

The Council likewise heard Bogos Pasha who explained the standpoint of the Armenians.

NEW FINANCIAL COMMISSION FOR TURKEY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 a.m. April 26.

The San Remo Conference has decided upon the formation of a new financial commission to manage the financial affairs of Turkey, abolishing the existing commissions.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

PRINCE ALBERT ON ITS NECESSITY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., April 26.

Prince Albert in his capacity as President of the Industrial Welfare Society addressing the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday dwelt on the necessity for national physical education for business men. Workers should combine in the task of repairing the ravages on the nation's manhood and childhood which constituted a serious menace to the future.

SADLER RECOMMENDATIONS.

ROOT PROBLEM IGNORED.

SENATE'S VIEWS ON GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The Senate of the Calcutta University has addressed the Government of India a strong letter regarding the Government's recent resolution on the Calcutta University Commission's recommendations. The letter says that the Government resolution contemplates a departure from many fundamental recommendations made by the Commission which are treated as if they were of minor importance. Besides the whole tone of the resolution is by no means reassuring as far-reaching changes which are described by the Commissioners themselves, as 'revolutionary' in character are apparently intended to be carried through expeditiously without adequate safeguard so that in the process of rapid reconstruction the facilities for higher education may not be seriously impaired. The Senate have come to the conclusion that pending the formulation of their views in detail, the attention of the Government of India must be forthwith drawn to one fundamental matter, which, it may be said, without exaggeration, is ignored in their resolution. The report of the Commissioners makes it abundantly clear that the scheme of Reform outlined by them cannot possibly be put into operation, much less carried into execution without adequate provision for funds. But the resolution in question is practically silent upon this root problem. The Senate insist that the cost of reconstruction of University and Secondary education both initial and recurring should be forthwith ascertained with some approach to accuracy. They further desire that the sum so determined to be requisite should be guaranteed for a period of at least ten years.

IMPERIAL POLICE SERVICE.

APPOINTMENT BY NOMINATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The Secretary of State for India proposes not to hold any competitive examination during 1920 for admission into the Indian (Imperial) Police Service, but to make a number of appointments of probationers by nomination as described below, from among gentlemen who have rendered military service during the war.

Appointments will be made in the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State for India in Council and in India by the Government of India from among the candidates who at the time of application were resident in India or adjacent countries including Mesopotamia. The precise number of appointment to be made in the United Kingdom and in India will be announced hereafter.

For the appointments to be made in the United Kingdom a qualifying examination will be held for admission to which applications must be made to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, on the prescribed form accompanied by a fee of 5s. The application form must reach the Civil Service Commissioners not later than the 29th May, 1920. Applications must be made on the annexed form (copies of which may be obtained on application to the nearest staff officer) to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla. Such applications will be accepted up to the 15th June, 1920, from candidates in India and up to the 30th June, 1920, from candidates overseas. Candidates will in due course receive from the Adjutant-General in India any further information or instructions that may be necessary.

COLONIAL OFFICE RULE.

The attention of the Government of India has been brought to a rule laid down by the Colonial Office that an officer who has returned from the Colonial service may not accept a directorate of a company, the principal part of whose business directly concerned with the Colony or Protectorate in which he has served the employment in the Colony or Protectorate under such a company without obtaining the previous approval of the Governor and they have had under consideration the question whether it is necessary to put down some similar rule for retired officers of the Indian service. After consultation with local Governments and careful consideration of their views the Government of India have come to the conclusion that while it is not necessary at the present time to lay down a definite rule, it is desirable that retired Government servants especially gazetted officers accepting directorships, partnerships or agencies of or employment by any company or firm or individual engaged in commercial business or associated with the management of land in India should either obtain the consent of the Government of India or if the company is managed in London the consent of the Secretary of State. The Government of India believe that this procedure will conduce alike to the interests of the officers concerned and to those of the services generally and are prepared to leave it to the good sense and loyalty of their officers to observe the procedure now suggested.

MEMORIAL OF POSTAL INSPECTORS.

We have received a copy of a memorial which is being submitted by Inspectors of Post Offices in India. It complains of low pay, the cost of living, heavy work and poor batta. The memorialists also ask for house-allowance. The scale of pay proposed being from Rs. 100 in the first grade reaching to Rs. 300 in the third grade.

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GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, April 26, 1920.

MR. HORNIMAN.

It is interesting to note that the report of questions in Parliament regarding Mr. Horniman has synchronised with the anniversary of his deportation. We hope the circumstance will help in reminding Sir George Lloyd of the injustice of a course of which he is the chief upholder. For a whole year, Mr. Horniman has been in banishment, and from the levity with which responsibility is shirked about by the authorities, in appeal, we do not know how long the order is going to be enforced against him. Writing in February last, we hazarded the opinion that the order was maintained without any positive demand on the part of Sir George Lloyd. The reply of Mr. Montagu in Parliament shows conclusively that the one obstacle against Mr. Horniman is Sir George Lloyd. Sir George, who has been for the space of one year acclaimed as a friend of democratic principles, has now to be held responsible for a line of conduct which must be condemned by every true democrat. We have published a full report of the questions and answers in Parliament, and the replies of Mr. Montagu are such as, if he were in Sir George's place, he would not himself have taken the responsibility of accepting without demur. We have no hesitation in saying that the dislike of a political critic, is the only explanation for the stubborn attitude assumed by the Governor of Bombay. We say so with regret, because we would, even against superficial complaints ,gladly believe that Sir George was prepared to accept the responsibilities of the New Era. What are the responsibilities of the New Era? They comprise the readiness to obliterate bitter feelings and to co-operate with the people on honourable terms. Here is an Englishman, who fought a straight and unrelenting war against the obscurantistic methods of officialdom. Of his conception of the mission of his race and the Empire, only those who knew him intimately could have real knowledge. But just at the time he was condemning a system which was too obsolete even for apology, he was banished from one of those quarters of the Empire to whose service he had dedicated himself. Let us no more talk about the distribution of papers to soldiers or soft-nosed bullets. The offence of Mr. Horniman is plain enough and we ask if Sir George Lloyd really hopes to maintain his reputation for fairplay by making the freedom of a fellow-subject of his a matter of petty-minded expediency. The charges against Mr. Horniman, which Mr. Montagu has to maintain for his own personal credit, are too well-known for repetition. Mr. Horniman challenged the authorities to prove their case against him. He denied the charges and asked Mr. Montagu to withdraw the slanders uttered against him in Parliament. What has Mr. Montagu to reply? He says that Mr. Horniman is perfectly aware of the "offence" for which he is suffering. Cynical agility of this kind against an opponent is easy to display from a place of power. If Government have a case against him, Mr. Horniman is prepared to face its consequences. All that Mr Montagu says is that the law allows the action against Mr. Horniman. The question is whether a court of law would endorse it. Mr. Montagu, withdrawing all responsibility for review, has laid it down that the matter is entirely within the pleasure of Sir George Lloyd!

Sir William Vincent, replying to a question in the Imperial Council, declared that the Government of Bombay thought that the return of Mr. Horniman was incompatible with "public safety." We know a lot of Englishmen who share the view of Sir William and would like to reconcile their honourable predilections for freedom with the dark responsibility of some respectable authority. There is nothing so pleasant as when self-interest, political prejudice and authority coincide. Sir John Rees, with a sudden accession of the Old Adam, wanted to know if the Governor of Bombay was an autocratic tyrant. Any such jaw-breaking appellation would, of course, be too absurd for belief! No man is born with political labels and we have to recognise the classification of individuals by the nature of their acts. Sir George has nothing blood-thirsty about him, but we are prepared to put it to any student of politics whether the case of Mr. Horniman inclines his claim to that of the autocrat or the democrat. To the tyranny of facile phrases, there must be an end. And when a man is penalised on charges he denies and which the Executive dare not prove to the satisfaction of a court, we might well despair of the moral advance the world has made since the defiance of Hampden, and the trial of the seven bishops. For, Mr. Horniman is prepared to stand the consequences of his offences. Mr. Montagu gaily says he knew them and makes a resonant appeal to the House to support Sir George Lloyd. We say Mr. Montagu has shirked the responsibility of the challenge made to him and abused the confidence of the House in Sir George Lloyd, by making a cheap appeal for absolute confidence in him, when the case is too serious for personal compliments. Does Mr. Montagu realise the shock he is administering to public sentiment by seeking the honour of Sir George Lloyd as his last refuge? Sir George is a young man, with a fair reputation in the House of Commons for straight dealing. To make his attitude a matter deserving of immense trust and sympathy is not fair either to him or Parliament. The bitterness against Mr. Horniman's advocacy of Home Rule for India has apparently made his right a plaything of the authorities. It is absolutely unfair and does not promote credit among the public who are cheered at one time by fair words and shocked at another by the scare-witting conduct of the Great Moghuls who run the Empire.

We have very good reasons for questioning the readiness of the Government of Bombay to put Mr. Horniman on his trial. Last year Mr. Montagu professed that the deportation order was a simplified alternative to a punishment by a court of law. The matter will, if we may judge of the issues and the probabilities of evidence, never be put to a court of law or before the view of a jury. Mr Horniman was, politically speaking, a most inconvenient element in the public life of Bombay. Whether, as Mr. Gandhi said, the action against him was due to vindictiveness or, as Mr. Padshah said, to jealousy, the question would be —think for example of Mr. Horniman inciting British troops!—too inconvenient for the judgment of a jury. Now the position is this. Mr. Montagu has given two specific charges against Mr. Horniman and declared them as sufficient for his condemnation. But the Government have to be told a little about constitutional rights,—a reminder which is awkward, coming as it does from a nation whom they have had under their tutelage. In this particular case the people are wise and just; the Government unwise and unjust. We commend to Sir George Lloyd's attention—and we hope he will meditate on them without the self-sufficiency which is at the bottom of the evil Sir John Rees gaily repudiated—a few words on deportation from a statesman whose words all of us might ponder in reverance. Writing of an interview with Sir Denziel Ibbelson, Lord Morley says: "He agreed with me that if deportation is to be used, it ought to be a quick and unconditional stroke. But he thought deportation without condition or choice would do good. To this my reply was that *if prosecution failed*, then we could go forward to deportation with a clear conscience. . . . I have no sort of theatrical turn in politics. But it occurs to me that the promulgation of an extended system of Government whenever it comes, would be a not unsuitable moment for letting out the deported men. We Englishmen are somehow never cordial to the doctrine of Amnesty, and never have been." That is a combination of wise counsel and careful judgment; and the judgment of Sir George Lloyd ought to be at least slightly affected by the counsel of Lord Morley. If he immerses himself in bureaucratic prejudice, then there is nothing to be said. But we hope he has with him the motive of democratic principle which far more than cheap civility is the basis of the New Era. Sir George Lloyd ought to be acquainted with the judgment of ninety-nine out of a hundred citizens of the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere. As Government House visitors are not likely to indulge in jarring opinions, it is our duty to tell him what it all means to the man in the street. Sir George Lloyd has displayed an unfortunate spirit of unconcern for fairplay in allowing himself to be made the sole abriter of the fate of a fellow-subject who challenges him to proof. He has laid himself open to the suspicion that he is afraid of meeting the inconveniences of having a popular and trusted leader among the people to ventilate their grievances and fight for their rights. That is the rough, blunt truth, and all the protests of Mr. Montagu, who swears by Sir George Lloyd's honour and wisdom, must soon become discredited if Sir George long submits to the un-British counsels of his advisers. To maintain his credit with Indians he must demonstrate his willingness to deal fairly by a brother-Englishman.

A DOMESTIC SANITARY SERVICE

All are agreed on the absolute necessity for increased attention to the great problems of sanitation in this country, and no more important subject will come before the reformed Government than this. Economic developments will be barren of real good unless side by side there is a great advance in the measures taken to alleviate the sufferings that so large a part of the nation is subject to. Something has been done, and we readily acknowledge that the work has been made a hundred-fold more difficult because of the squalid poverty of the people and their ignorance regarding sanitary and allied measures intended to improve the public health. Sir Sankaran Nair, in his address to the Medical Conference, laid great stress on the need for dealing with this subject on a more adequate scale than has previously been attempted. Measures have been outlined, and we have no doubt that many of these will be effective in removing the present indifference and introducing valuable methods of sanitation into the towns and villages of the country. The authorities have not given enough attention to what is a primary factor in any scheme for dealing with the insanitary conditions of the houses. The domestic life of India is mainly in the hands of Indian women, and their share in the work of preparing the necessary conditions of sanitary improvement cannot be too strongly emphasised. Indian men go into the world with much more freedom than the women and are brought into touch with modern ideas and are able to appreciate their value. The questions of sanitation they may discuss with knowledge and enthusiasm; they may sit on municipalities and Councils, and pass valuable resolutions on the subject, but the carrying out of these plans rests upon those who are directly responsible for the home life. Now Indian women are not in a position to see things from the point of view of the more advanced menfolk of the house, and they are not to be blamed for this. They have lived secluded lives to a large extent, and the importance of these methods of sanitation is not brought home to them with the emphasis that is necessary if they are to take their rightful place in the scheme. It is true that in many of the schools certain hours are set apart for the study of hygiene and allied subjects, but those with the slightest acquaintance with facts know that these lessons are seldom applied in a practical way. They are taught as an ordinary lesson, and the teacher makes little or no attempt to associate the theory with practical work. The result is that even the girls who are trained in the elementary schools are little better informed, from a practical point of view, than the less fortunate mothers in the homes.

One of the primary needs of any sanitation scheme must include an organisation whereby the help of the Indian women can be enlisted, for without their active co-operation, much of the effort expended is pure waste. They can undo in a short time what any one attempts to do, unless their sympathies and understanding are enlisted in the campaign against dirt and disease in every form. With a view to meeting this great need the Association of Medical Women in India drew up a scheme for a Women's Domestic Sanitary Service in India, but the Government have not shown any signs of taking up the matter seriously. We can understand the difficulties faced by the Government in view of the great demands made by the war on their money and energies, but it is necessary, without undue delay, to give serious attention to the proposals put forward by the Association. This body of women medical workers in India has steadily developed its usefulness, and has some claim to consideration when it puts forward a considered scheme of this kind. The scheme may not meet with the wishes of the Government completely, but it sets forth a principle which must be applied if we are to deal satisfactorily with this problem. Sanitation is now becoming so important a subject that it will be necessary, in the near future to make provision for many more Indians to study the subject completely in their own country without having to undergo the great expense of a journey to Europe. As the number of trained sanitary officers, men and women, increases, there will be no difficulty in keeping the services supplied with competent workers. The organisation of this proposed scheme has been briefly set forth. The paramount necessity is a body of educated tactful women of the highest moral character specially fitted to teach in schools and houses. The Service would be connected with the existing Sanitary Department which would appoint women as chief officers of the provincial service who should be responsible for the administration and inspection of the work. Under the qualified women employed there should be a subordinate staff, also of Indian and Anglo-Indian women specially trained, living in their homes in the towns and villages. The members of the subordinate staff should possess certificates stating that they had had not less than three years' training in sick nursing and midwifery in good hospitals. For six months they should be put through a course of sanitation by the District Sanitary Officer, which should include periodical visits to the model villages for the purposes of demonstration. To make the nurse's course a basis seems very sound, for such a course implies a knowledge of practical hygiene, and also gives them a better chance of getting into the houses of the people. If all the Indian villages, say of one hundred houses, were to send a suitable woman for training what a marked effect this would have on the state of sanitation in the country! They would not be able to take a full course such as is suggested for those who are in the Service, but the knowledge they would get by being under a competent teacher would be inestimable. It will take many years before the women as a whole are able to get instruction in these matters, but only by means of sympathetic and intelligent women can we hope to secure any substantial results.

The work would be conducted on the lines found most suitable in each district. There would need to be a number of model villages in each district which would give the members of the Service being trained some idea of the principles that underlie sanitation, and also show how beneficial such arrangements can be to the community. The sanitary officers would register all the births and deaths as well as take notice of the notification of diseases. They would report major sanitary defects to the head officers but they would attempt to rectify the smaller ones themselves. Then the teaching of hygiene in schools would receive much more attention, the practical application of the knowledge being emphasised. Then, too, with the aid of lanterns, cinematographs, models, leaflets, much excellent educational work may be done in an effective way. The people are always attracted by the methods which teach through the eye as well as the ear, and we have no doubt that in a short time sufficient material could be gathered for many interesting informal talks to the people. The educational section of the Service would need to be a well-equipped one. Valuable though many of these methods may prove to be, we recognise that the main point will be the *personnel* of the Service. Unless educated women, English, Indian and Anglo Indian, are attracted to the work, there is not much hope of success. But given a good staff such a service would do the very thing that is wanted and that has been so completey neglected. It is useless to hope for success unless the sympathetic co-operation of the Indian women can be enlisted, and some such Service seems calculated to attain that end. But there is no time to waste in tackling this important question.

Notes of the Day.

The Supreme Council.

All dispassionate observers, who have been watching the progress of events in Europe since the conclusion of peace with Germany, will fully endorse the view of Lord Robert Cecil that the sooner the Supreme Council ceases to exist and is replaced by the League of Nations the better it would be for all concerned. The latest Anglo-French contretemps on the subject of intervention in Ruhr would never have occurred if there had been the League in place of the Supreme Council, which, as we all know, is in truth a mere Council of three, that is to say, composed of the representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy, who have constituted themselves into a triumvirate for the disposal of the destinies of the peoples of Europe, Africa and Asia. Is it any wonder that the decisions of this triumvirate should inspire less confidence among the outside public and, in cases where the interests of the three Powers concerned clash, should carry less weight among themselves, than the decisions of a true League of Nations would have done? Would France have dared to defy the decision of the majority of her colleagues, as she has done in the present case, if there had been a League in place of the Supreme Council? Nor would there be any room left for Germany to complain that action against her for alleged breaches of the treaty was being dictated by ideas of revenge on the part of this or that Ally rather than by strict adherence to justice.

A Splendid Monograph.

Exactly a year ago Mr. Horniman was seized by the Police from his sick-bed and deported under a Defence of India order. A few days after the occurrence, an account of the deportation was published by Mr. M. K. Azad, who had been able to see Mr. Horniman just before the ship sailed. We are glad that for the anniversary of the deportation, Mr. Azad has published an appreciation of Mr. Horniman. As a friend of Mr. Horniman and intimately acquainted with his career in Bombay, Mr. Azad is among the most competent and trustworthy persons to give a right appreciation of the illustrious Englishman. A copy of the Appreciation has been sent to us, and we have no hesitation in commending it to the public as a splendid character-sketch. The career and character of Mr. Horniman had a rare consistency of purpose about them. To interpret the one without reference to the other, would be impossible in the case of a man so steadfast in his vision as he was. Mr. Azad's sketch is a happy interpretation of Mr. Horniman and, we are sure, readers will appreciate it as a correct and faithful estimate. The sketch will be available to-day in English as well as Gujarati. The sale will be continued to-morrow as well, and volunteers are helping in the distribution. When the sale is over, the profits will be remitted to Mr. Horniman. We understand that hundreds of copies have already been ordered at prices much above the advertised value. Will those who remember the services of Mr. Horniman, hasten and secure their copies?

Voting Systems.

An interesting, though rather confused, debate took place last week in the Calcutta Corporation on the elections to the reformed Provincial Council. Eight seats have been allotted to Calcutta, two for Mahomedans and six for non-Mahomedans. It was over the distribution of the latter that the Corporators have been, so to say, at logger heads, for at their last meeting about half a dozen methods were advocated to secure a satisfactory disposal of the non-Mahomedan seats; some proposed single member constituencies, others proportional representation, while some other members advocated cumulative voting. The Special Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the question has suggested the first course, the city to be divided into two constituencies, three seats being allotted to each. The Committee being equally divided on the question of cumulative voting has left the point undecided while as regards proportional representation it has declared it to be too unfamiliar to be introduced at first in the Council elections. In Bombay the system in vogue and the system which will obtain in the coming elections is the cumulative voting system, which means that each elector will have as many votes as there are seats and that he is at liberty to distribute these votes as he likes among the candidates. Mr. J. A. Jones, who advocated the cumulative voting system as the best possible under the circumstances, rightly pointed out that under the single constituency system, the minority communities like the Marwaris and the Jews would have no ghost of a chance. There is also the danger of one single party sweeping the board. Moreover, the evil of canvassing would flourish most in single vote constituencies.

ABSOLUTISM IN NEW ERA!

DEPORTED: 26TH APRIL 1919.

FEARLESS ENGLISHMAN.

"Of Mr. Horniman, I can say that the more I knew him the more I loved him. Few Englishmen have served journalism and through that gift, India, with such fearlessness and strength of conviction as Mr. Horniman, and this I am able to say, although I often disapproved of his strong language and invective of which he was a master."—M. K. GANDHI.

"His (Mr. Horniman) were pre-eminently the knightly virtues of flawless courage, intrepid chivalry, of fervent nay fanatical devotion to those world-ideals which are the immemorial heritage of man.

He thus became a knight-errant of the Indian renaissance dedicting all his versatile and brilliant gifts, his ripe knowledge of politics and political struggles and his profound and vivid comprehension of new situations to the service of the country. Revitalising her public life, shaping and strengthening her demands, defending her rights, proclaiming her wrongs and sustaining her faith in her own destiny."—MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

"Poor in purse, Horniman was rich in his independence. The sacrifice of a principle, *however partial*, was never with him the culmination of a compromise. As a journalist Horniman proved true to the founder of the "Chronicle," who was mainly responsible for his appointment as Editor, to his employers, to the public and to the country of his domicile, which he loved with a fondness only surpassed by the love he bore to his own country."—D. J. SURTI.

A YEAR IN EXILE.

STILL UNDER BAN.

CHALLENGE FOR PUBLIC TRIAL.

WILL JUSTICE BE DONE?

STILL IN EXILE: 26TH APRIL 1920.

STURDY INDEPENDENCE.

"But, by your leave, I shall say a few words about a friend of India who has suffered because of the love he bore our country. This Congress needs no words of mine to inform it of the many and varied services which Mr. B. G. Horniman has rendered to our cause. We are a grateful nation and our friends are not so many that we can afford to forget or lose any of them. Mr. Horniman, as you are aware, was removed from a bed of sickness and without any respite made to leave the country. That is the way of the bureaucracy. Charges of a gross nature have been made against him in the House of Commons and elsewhere. They have been contradicted and proved to be false, but there has been no withdrawal of them, nor has Mr. Horniman been permitted to return. In England he is devoting himself to our cause, but that is poor consolation for us who miss his wise counsel and his sturdy independence."—Pandit Motilal Nehru in his Congress Presidential Address.

Monday, April 26.—Sale of the book "Speches and Writings of Mr. B. G. Horniman." Application to be made to Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Apollo Street. Marked price of the book is Rs. 2, but any offer above one anna will be accepted. (Proceeds to be remitted to Mr. Horniman.

INDIA'S RIGHT.

"Let India be unfit, but let India be ruled by Indians according to Indian ideals and it is her right to claim it."

—B. G. HORNIMAN.

FREEDOM'S SERVICE.

"You may strike down, imprison or place in fetters the leaders of great causes a hundred times, but the cause itself will live; and the banner of freedom, once unfurled, though it may fall in the dust again and again, will always be uplifted afresh, to be borne and carried forward by brave and willing hands"

—B. G. HORNIMAN.

DUTY.

"Suffer yourself to be blamed, imprisoned, condemned, suffer yourself even to the hanged, but publish your opinions. It is not a right; it is a duty"—(Translation of Mr. Horniman's favourite French quotation)

PASSIONATELY HUMAN.

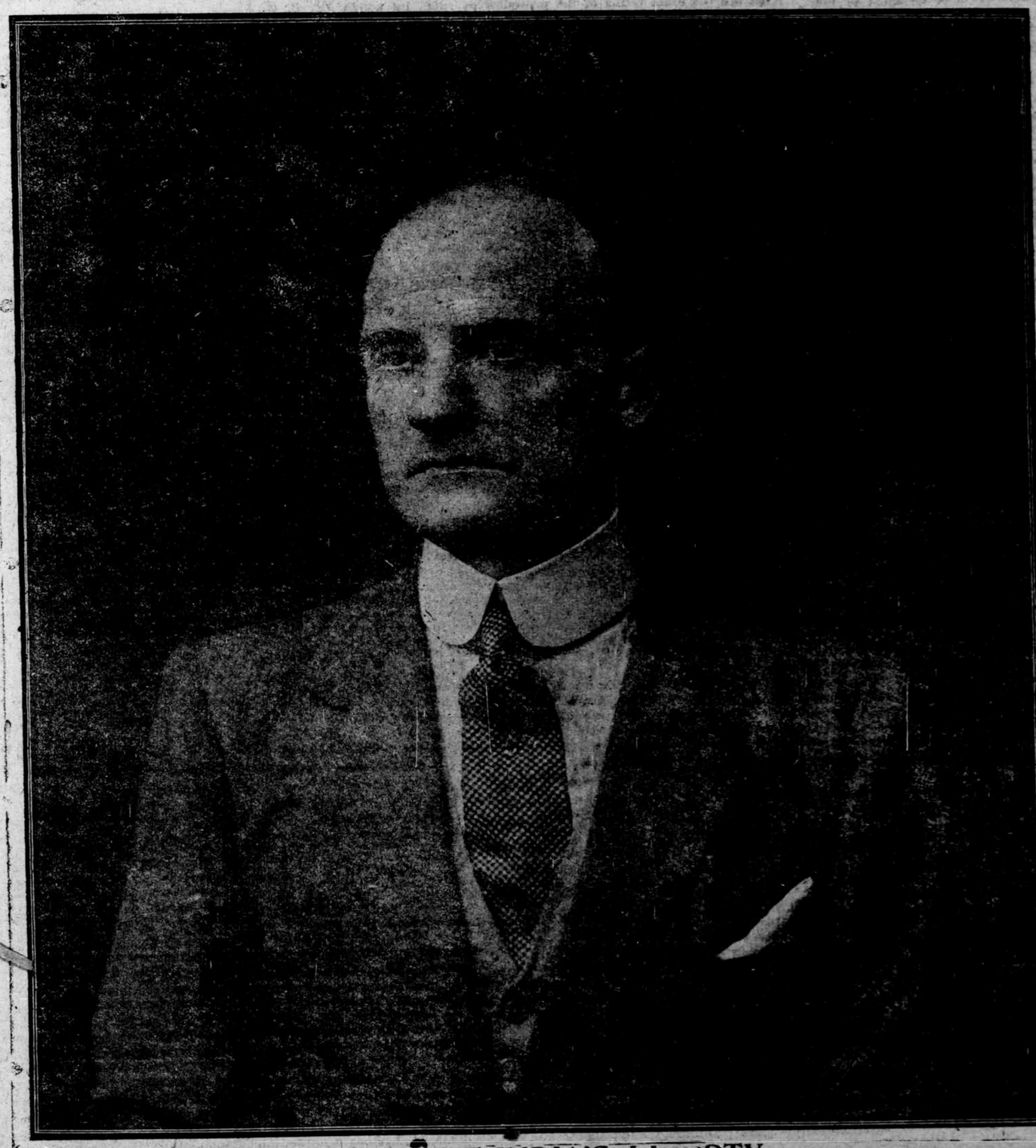
A SKILLED LEADER.

STRUCK BY AUTHORITY'S JEALOUSY.

"I knew Mr. Horniman slightly when he was on the "Statesman" at Calcutta and what I knew of him I liked—except that he avowed himself a Tory: and Toryism is not my favourite dish. But he was a vegetarian, and he showed large human sympathies which were a promise of his later career on the "Chronicle." I have not had the opportunity of reading any of his articles in the paper for which he made the big name it now commands, and since April, 1914, I have spent the bulk of my days outside India. But a friend who has good judgment considers that Mr. Horniman has in him the making of the highest orator, and that he was already easily the first orator in India. His points were direct, but their incisiveness was never due to intemperate invective. He used his great gifts for the promotion of great human causes which abound in India as well as in Europe and America. As chairman of the Postal Union, as the champion of the strike of Mill-hands, I understand that he exhibited a certain large passion for humanity and yet skill in leadership which do not make the most conspicuous combination of qualities in our country. The problems of hours of work, of housing, of the well-being of workmen as the primary aim of Industry—stare Industrial India in the face as they have stared the whole world as post-war problems. We, who share Mr. Horniman's creed, will miss his flair for practical solutions, and will miss the passion which so often quickened prosperity out of comfortable sloth, and will miss the lead which would have shamed cowardly submission to interested opposition. The deportation, without a demonstrated sufficiency of reasons, of such a leader of journalism whom the Governor could have put into the service of causes which the Governor is said to have at heart, may prove to be a measure which others, besides the Governor, might yet live to regret. The middle class circle of admirers round Mr. Horniman, were a mere accidental group, his heart was for and in the working class—the backbone of every community, of even Indian communities.

"I do not care to deny that other things have been said of Mr. Horniman besides those I have set down on hearsay; those other things may be true. Let those who feel the impullse say them. For me, in the midst of disappointments with the unquickened pulse of middle class enterpreneurs, in the presence of human problems, for me Mr. Horniman is a Lost Leader, lost not on account of inner lapses, but on account of the incurable jealousy by authority of free speech."—B. J. PADSHAH.

BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN.



CHAMPION OF INDIA'S LIBERTY.

DEFENDER OF RIGHT.

HATER OF WRONG.

A DUTIFUL PATRIOT.

"Mr. B. G. Horniman, the author of the articles which are published in the present volume, is one of those all too-few Englishmen who carry their British principles with them when they come to India and who keep them in the open air during the years of their stay in this land. The commonplaces of liberty of speech, liberty of the press, liberty of person unless deprived of it by the law—these, which in England are taken for granted as the inalienable Rights of the good citizen, are matters of grace in India, are held at the mercy of autocrats, little and big, white and brown, from the "Lat Saheb" enthroned in Simla, who issues *lettres de cachet*, down to the constable who takes toll of the coolie's basket and cuffs him if he complains. But to Mr. Horniman these Rights are still Rights, and their effacement is a matter of constant pain. He feels, as though inflicted on his own person, the wrongs suffered by the Indian, and with passionate insistence seeks to arouse in the injured the courage to assert their God-given manhood.

"His paper, "The Bombay Chronicle", in which many of the following articles appeared, has been warned, and threatened with divers penalties from time to time, but it has not swerved from the path of patriotic duty.

"For such Englishmen there is always a place in the Indian hearts. And among those who have struggled for Indian freedom, the name of B. G. Horniman will ever shine."—ANNIE BESANT.

WAKE UP, BOMBAY!

The "Sanj Vartaman" writes:—

What! have the citizens of Bombay forgotten the many services of this good English friend in twelve months only? Where is the public meeting in commemoration of the day of his deportation? Mr. Gandhi recommends in "Navjivan" to the people to hold protest meetings in every village and to request Government to cancel the unjust order against Mr. Horniman. Let alone the meetings in villages, but why has there not been any movement in Bombay to hold a public meeting? What is the Presidency Association of Bombay doing? What are the Home Rule League and the National Home Rule League doing? What are the Satyagraha and Swadeshi Sabhas doing? Are all these political associations sleeping? Or have their executive members gone to Matheran for change of air? Why is Mr. Jamnadas who so much adored Mr. Horniman, not active? Is this inactivity of the citizens of Bombay and its political leaders not shameful?

"NEW POLICY" IN IRELAND.

FORCE TO GIVE WAY TO CONCILIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 25.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Government has decided upon a new policy in Ireland, including the cessation of raids on seditious literature, etc. Arrests will, henceforth, be confined to murders. A number of minor irritating restrictions will be removed.

OUTRAGE AT CLONAKITTY.

DUBLIN POLICEMAN SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 25.

A Dublin policeman on leave has been shot near Clonakitty. He is not expected to recover.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S ARMY.

REPULSES BOLSHEVIK ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 25.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the greater part of General Denikin's army under General Wrangel was now holding the Isthmuses at the north end of the Crimea against the Bolsheviks and several attacks by the latter had been repulsed.

BOLSHEVIK'S HEAVY LOSSES

FAILURE OF ATTEMPT WHICH THREATENED CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 25.

Tokio, April 19.—The War Office states that the Fuji detachment, which was defeated by the Bolsheviks at Pobowa, on April 11th, has counter-attacked and defeated 1,500 Bolsheviks, and is pressing on. The Russians are protecting Werkneinskoye. Enemy casualties are apparently large. Thus the Bolsheviks' attempt to advance from Ingota in the valley, north-westward of Chita threatening China, has completely failed. There are no Bolsheviks on the plains, west of Chita or in Chita Valley.

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

AGREEMENT FOR EXCHANGE SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 25.

Paris.—The French Government's representative at Copenhagen has signed agreements with Litvinoff providing for the immediate repatriation of French women and children in Russia, in exchange for three thousand Russian war prisoners and repatriation within three months of all other Frenchmen in Russia, in exchange for all Russian soldiers in France or Salonika.

COTTON OPERATIVES, TROUBLE.

PROSPECT OF AMICABLE SETTLEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 25.

The "Financial Times" says that the Minister of Labour has invited the representatives of the cotton industry to meet and consider the deadlack. Employers, operatives and trade authorities are of opinion that there is a good prospect of an amicable settlement.

LABOUR MINISTRY'S INVITATION NOT ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 25.

A meeting at Manchester of operative cotton spinners and carders representing two hundred thousand workers accepted the invitation to confer with Mr. Macnamara at the Labour Ministry on April 26th with regard to the wages dispute.

ANGLO-DANUBIAN ASSOCIATION.

FORMED TO PROMOTE TRADE WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 25.

The Anglo-Danubian Association has been formed with the approval of Government to promote trade with territory, formerly Austro-Hungarian. The Association is supplying raw materials which throughout the process of manufacture will remain the property of senders, manufactured goods being re-exported to markets giving real value for them. The Governments of German-Austria and Czecho-Slovakia are giving guarantees.

HOUSEHOLD COAL.

PRICE TO BE ADVANCED BY £ 1 PER TON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 25.

The "Westminster Gazette" learns from an authoritative source that the price of household coal will shortly be advanced by a sovereign per ton owing to continued short output, necessitating the utilisation of export coal in order to prevent the closing down of big manufactories. The transference means the sacrifice of a great part of profits from exports hitherto used in subsidising home industrial requirements. It is asserted that the tonnage has never reached the anticipated output based on seven hours' work laid down in the Sankey Report, and if the hours are again reduced as the Report foreshadowed, there will not only be no coal for export, but barely sufficient to meet home requirements.

GERMANY'S IMPERIAL PRESIDENT.

TO BE ELECTED BY PEOPLE NOT BY PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 25.

Berlin.—The National Assembly has adopted the Bill providing for the election of the Imperial President by the people and not by Parliament. The Minister of Defence said that the Naval Brigade at Muenster was demanding, in threatening fashion, the withdrawal of a warrant for the arrest of Ehrhardt, and claiming his retention of command. The Minister hoped that the warrant would meanwhile be carried out.

LUXOR-CAIRO EXPRESS OUTRAGE.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON CULPRITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 25.

Cairo.—Fourteen persons concerned in the attack on the Luxor-Cairo express, last January, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life. One has been sentenced to ten years, and one to two years.

FOOD PRICES.

"LIKELY STEADILY TO RISE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 25.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that official quarters believe that the food prices are likely steadily to rise between now and the next harvest, and probably, subsequently, owing to competition. Labour leaders are considering the food prices, in connection with the pending prospective wage demands.

TEXT OF WAR INDEMNITY BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 25.

The text of the War Indemnity Bill is issued, providing for the indemnification against the consequences of the acts done, in good faith, but without authority, in carrying out war duties and validating certain war ordinances, proclamations, and sentences of military and other courts. It is expected that the Bill will save the State seven hundred millions sterling.

HUGE AIR CRAFT DEAL.

BRITISH SYNDICATE'S ENTERPRISE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 9 a.m. April 25.

Speaking in London, Lord Londonderry, Under-Secretary for Air, emphasises the magnitude of the aircraft deal made in March, by which a powerful syndicate bought all the surplus aircraft material. It involved ten thousand aeroplanes, thirty thousand engines and enormous quantities of equipment products of the British industry. It was announced that accessories were finding very ready sale in view of the present shortage. The syndicate was endeavouring to remove the stigma that British commerce was slow moving.

PERMANENT OCCUPATION OF WAZIRISTAN.

"THE TIMES" ON THE PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 9 a.m. April 25.

Commenting on the statement of its Bombay correspondent that opinion in India is shaping towards the permanent occupation of Waziristan, "Ths Times" says that this would mean abandonment of the principle of leaving tribal territory as No Man's Land and might ultimately lead to a general entry into all tribal lands right up to the political frontier of Afghanistan. "The Times" prefers continuation of Lord Curzon's prudent policy of abstention, if it can be adapted to new conditions; but confesses that the problem is extremely perplexing and is best left to the judgment of the Indian Government, subject to the concurrence of Mr. Montagu.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S OPPORTUNITY.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

MR. MONTAGU HECKLED.

DEMAND FOR PUBLIC TRIAL.

"QUESTION ENTIRELY LIES WITH THE GOVERNOR."

A number of questions were put to Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons on Wednesday last regarding the refusal to allow Mr. Horniman to return to India.

Mr. Rendall put it to the Secretary of State whether the latter would order a public trial of Mr. Horniman or communicate to the House the materials on which his statement of 23rd May last, that "there was plenty of case to put before the courts", was made, or whether in the alternative he would withdraw the statement. Mr. Montagu replied that the question of putting Mr. Horniman on trial was one entirely within the discretion of the Government of Bombay.

When Mr. Montagu appealed to the House to support the Governor in the exercise of his discretion, Col. Wedgewood asked whether it would not be better to appeal to the House to give the ordinary rights of fair play to a British subject who could not find out what his offence was.

Further heckled on the question of trial, Mr. Montagu said that he was prepared to repose complete confidence in Sir George Lloyd

(Special to "The Bombay Chronicle.")
LONDON, April 22.

Mr. Montagu was considerably heckled in the House of Commons yesterday regarding the refusal to allow Mr. Horniman to return to India, questions coming from all sides of the House.

Mr. Rendall asked the Secretary of State for India under what laws, rules or regulations a British subject can be indefinitely excluded from British India. What are the exact terms of the provision or rule by which Mr. B. G. Horniman is thus excluded from British India and under what act covering such rule or provision the order of exclusion is made?

Mr. Montagu: Mr. Horniman was excluded under the terms of Rule 3 (D) of the Defence of India Rules, 1915, a copy of which I have placed in the library. The rule was made by the Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred on them by the India Act, 1915.

Colonel Wedgewood: When does the Defence of India Act come to an end?

Mr. Montagu: To the best of my recollection six months after the conclusion of peace.

Mr. Rendall asked the Secretary of State for India whether having regard to the refusal of the Government of India to allow Mr. B. G. Horniman to return to India and the statement made by him on the 23rd May last in this House regarding Mr. Horniman that there was plenty of case to put before the Courts and the fact that Mr. Horniman has publicly asked to be put on his trial he will order such trial to be held or communicate to the House the materials on which his statement was made or in the alternative withdraw the statement?

Mr. Montagu: The question of putting Mr. Horniman on his trial is one within the discretion of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Rendall: May I ask whether the Right Hon. gentleman does not think so serious a decision as the exclusion of a man from India should not take place in peace time without trial and, possibly, conviction and nothing else?

Sir J. D. Rees: Is it not the case that this gentleman's removal was ordered by Sir George Lloyd who is by no means an autocratic tyrant and that his action has met with general approval on account of the manner in which this gentleman conducted himself?

Sir T. Bramsdon: Is the House to understand that this gentleman has been deported from India without trial when he denies totally the allegations made against him?

Mr. Montagu: The question of trial entirely lies with the Governor of Bombay. I would appeal to the House to support the Governor in the exercise of discretion which has been given to him by the Acts passed by a competent legislative. Sir George Lloyd would, of course, be the first to admit that a trial is always preferable but he must have regard to all circumstances of the case.

Col. Wedgewood: Would it not be better to appeal to this House to give the ordinary rights of fair play to a British subject who cannot find out what his offence is?

Mr. Montagu: There is no question of finding out what the offence is. Mr. Horniman knows perfectly well.

Mr. Rendall: I merely want to know whether the Right Hon. Gentleman proposes to recommend to the Government of India eventually, not now, perhaps, that this man shall not be kept out of India without a fair trial and also conviction if that trial shows him to be guilty?

Mr. Montagu: I am prepared to repose complete confidence in Sir George Lloyd.

Mr. Spoor asked the Secretary of State for India whether any investigation has been made into the grave charges made against Mr. B. G. Horniman by him in this House in his speech on the East Indian Revenue Accounts on 23rd May, 1919, in justification of the deportation of that gentleman from India by the Government of Bombay without charge or trial and whether he will lay upon the table of the House the full correspondence passing between the Government of India, the Government of Bombay and the India Office regarding this matter and any other papers concerning it which may be available and in particular the details of such charges as have been made by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay against Mr. Horniman?

Mr. Montagu: The statements made regarding Mr. Horniman were based upon the contents of the issues of the paper which he edited. There is no need of any inquiry regarding them. I will place a copy of the orders of the Government of Bombay on Mr. Horniman's deportation in the library.

Mr. Spoor: Is the Right Hon. Gentleman aware that a resolution dealing with Mr. Horniman's case was disallowed in the Bombay Council and can he give a reason for that decision?

Mr. Montagu: What reason?

Mr. Spoor: For the refusal to allow discussion on a resolution with regard to Mr. Horniman.

Mr. Montagu: No, I cannot, but I will certainly make inquiry.

Mr. Spoor: Is the Right Hon. Gentleman aware that last year there was an extensively signed petition by hundreds of leading residents of Bombay sent to Government asking for the reconsideration of Mr. Horniman's case and does the Right Hon. Gentleman know what reception that appeal got?

Mr. Montagu: I am not aware of the fact but I can quite accept it from the Right Hon. Gentleman. I would point out that the system of deporting necessarily leads to difficult questions when that deporting is to come to an end. On that question I propose to leave the matter entirely to the Government of Bombay.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

LORD R. CECIL URGES ITS REPLACEMENT BY LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 9 a.m. April 25.

Speaking at Watford, Lord Robert Cecil urged that the amount of Germany's indemnity should be fixed as soon as possible by the Reparation Committee. He said that we must get rid of the war atmosphere and the sooner the Supreme Council ceased to exist the better. Now that we were at peace with Germany the Supreme Council could give place to the League of Nations.

The entry of German troops into the Ruhr Valley was clearly a breach of the treaty and the proper course would have been for any member of the League to take immediate action under the provisions of the Covenant. There would have been no question of Germany disobeying an order from the League. Germany would have been assured of an impartial decision and any misunderstanding would have been avoided.

LEAVE PAY FOR PILOT SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 25.

Replying to Mr. Stanley Johnson, Mr. Montagu said he had received representations with regard to hardships owing to the strict application of the rule with regard to leave pay for the Bengal branch of the pilot service. He was communicating with the Indian Government with regard to the possibility of making the new rates restrospective.

ARABS AND JEWS SENTENCED

FOR POSSESSING FIREARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 25.

Jerusalem.—The Commander of Lahore Division has confirmed the sentences promulgated by courts-martial in connection with the disturbances. Two Arabs were sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for rape and arson, nineteen Jews tothree years for possessing firearms, the property of the Government and one Jew to fifteen years for possessing firearms and ball ammunition.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

ANY NON-BRAHMIN ADVICER?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 25.

Replying in Commons, to Mr. Terrell who asked whether a non-Brahmin representative had been appointed to the Advisory Committee for the Prince of Wales' tour in India, Mr. Montagu said he would notify the Viceroy who was appointing the Committee.

BRITAIN AND MOSLEM FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 25.

Replying in the Lords to Lord Ampthill, Lord Sandhurst stated that Mr. Montagu had neither made nor authorised a statement to be made by Mr Yakub Hassan at the meeting of Mussulmans in Madras with regard to Britain helping the Moslem Federation.

PASSAGES TO HOME-GOING OFFICERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 25.

Replying to Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne who asked a question regarding the grant of free passages home to officers of the Indian Army on leave, Mr. Montagu said that the question of facilitating passages being considered in connection with the revision of rates of leave pay.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The "London Gazette announces that the K. C. B. has been awarded to Major-General H. C. Holman, I.A., for valuable services as Chief of the British Mission in South Russia.

PRINCE OF ROUMANIA AT AGRA,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AGRA, April 25.

His Royal Higness the Crown Prince of Roumania and suite arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day at the G.I.P. Railway Station. A salute was fired from the Fort and a Guard of Honour was furnished by the Royal West Kent Regiment. On alighting from his saloon, the Prince was greeted by the Commissioner who introduced the leading officials and non-officials. After exchange of courtesies His Royal Highness inspected the Guard of Honour and accompanied by his suite and leading local officials left by motor for Akbar's ancient city of Fatehpur Sikri.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

WORK IN PARIS.

SITUATION MORE HOPEFUL.

(From a Correspondent.)
PATNA, April 24.

The following cable has been received by Mr. Chotani, President, All-India Khilafat Committee from Maulana Mohamad Ali, head of the Indian Khilafat Delegation.

The Rome journey is postponed owing to the Italian railway strike.

We are awaiting a reply to a wireless to Mr. Lloyd George regarding our presentation of the case before the Supreme Council at San Remo. The French Premier wrote greatly regretting his inability to receive the Delegation personally before proceeding to San Remo, but after an informal interview with an official appointed by his Under Secretary of State (we) were received to-day at the Quai D'Orsay by the Director in charge of the Asiatic Section of the Foreign Office, subsequently by the Joint Director, Political and Commercial Affairs (and by the) Foreign Minister, on behalf of the Premier. The Conference lasted two hours as satisfactory as could be expected. The Premier is being informed at San Remo what transpired. We have arranged one meeting on the twentieth, another on return from London, probably on the twenty-eighth. The situation is more hopeful."

STORY OF MR. HORNIMAN'S ARREST RECALLED.

DR. D'AVOINE'S STATEMENT.

It will be remembered that Mr. B. G. Horniman who was suddenly seized upon and deported just this day last year, underwent an operation by Dr. Deshmukh assisted by Drs. D'Avoine, Erulkar and Sathe on the 17th April. At the time of his deportation Mr. Horniman being still in a weak condition, was under the Medical Supervision of Dr. D'Avoine whose authentic statement published on the 26th April last year is reproduced here in order to recall the events relating to his arrest and exile.

"This afternoon at about 2-30 p.m. Colonel A. Street, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), I.M.S., called at my bungalow at Morland Road and requested me to accompany him to see a patient. I went and found Colonel Gordon Tucker, M.B., I.M.S., waiting in a taxi. I got into this taxi with Colonel Street; the car started immediately and began to go in the direction of Jacob's Circle; on the way Colonel Street told me that we were going to Mr. Horniman's bungalow and that he and Colonel Tucker have been ordered by the Government to examine him in the presence of one of his medical advisers. On reaching Jacob's Circle we found Mr. Griffith and another European waiting in a motor car at the Jacob's Circle Police Station. We then drove to Worli and reached Mr. Horniman's bungalow at about 3 p.m. I showed them the way and at the request of Colonel Street I went in and informed Mr. Horniman that I have been asked to accompany Colonels Street and Tucker who have been ordered to examine him. Mr. Horniman at once asked them to come in. The doctors, followed by Mr. Griffith and the European, entered and Mr. Griffith served the written orders of Government which Mr. Horniman signed. After this Colonel Street asked Mr. Horniman to allow himself to be examined. Mr. Horniman consented and requested me to undo the dressing. Colonel Street examined him and also Colonel Tucker; after the examination the medical officers consulted Mr. Griffith who then asked me whether I consider Mr. Horniman fit for removal to the Colaba War Hospital or on board a steamer. Knowing that in any case he had to be removed from his bungalow which is situated at the crest of the Worli Hill, a place reputed for its salubrious atmosphere, I thought that he would be in much better hands if he was put on board at once instead of being taken to the War Hospital at Colaba. I expressed my opinion accordingly and Mr. Griffith requested me to sign a certificate to that effect which I did. Mr. Horniman was then requested to dress up while under strict guard and soon after he was taken down in an invalid chair by the ambulance men who were also present. At first they wanted to take him on a stretcher but he preferred to be carried in the chair.

"Mr. Horniman was informed while in the bungalow that he could communicate with nobody, not even for his private affairs. He could only be allowed to address a communication to H. E. the Governor of Bombay if he wanted to do so. Mr. Horniman then asked if a verbal private communication can be sent to Mr. Azad and as Mr. Griffith agreed to this, I carried out Mr. Horniman's last instructions.

"Mr. Horniman was then taken down and placed in a closed motor ambulance and driven away to Ballard Pier. The orders served on him were to the effect that he was to be deported by the s.s. Takada which is to sail to-morrow for England. I then drove home and sent the message as desired by Mr. Horniman and met Mr. Azad subsequently in the evening and gave him this statement."

A highly interesting function took place on Saturday evening at Simla at "Inveran" when the Hon. Mr. Shafi, presented the sannad of Rai Bahadur to Rai Saheb Manmathunath Chakravarti, Registrar of the Department. Mr. Shafi was at home on the occasion to the officers and men.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

ENTHUSIASTIC BOMBAY MEETNG.

PEOPLE'S WELCOME ASSURED.

In connection with the coming visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, an enthusiastic public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the local Town Hall, yesterday, H. E. Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, presiding. Among those present, besides the speakers, were:—H. H. the Maharaja of Porebunder H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, The Hon. Sir George Carmichael; the Hon. Mr. G S. Curtis; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; Sir T. B. Nariman; the Right Rev. Dr. E. J. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay; the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna; the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy; the Hon. Mr. P. J. Mead; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. J. Petit; Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir; Mr. J. A Wadia; Mr. Navroji M. Duamsia; Dr. D. A. De Monte; Mr. G. W. Hatch; Col. Gidney; Mr. S. R. Bomanji; Mr. Shantidas Askaran; Mr. Gulabchand Devchand; Mr. H. Clayton; Mr. B. N. Motiwala; Mr. G. K. Devdhar; Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla; Dr. A. G. Viegas; Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey; Mr. F. Ginwala; Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor; Mr. M. A. Haveliwala; Mr. N. V. Mandlik; and others. On the motion of Sir Sassoon J. David, seconded by Sir Cowasji Jehangir; H. E. Sir George Lloyd was elected to the chair.

SIR JAMSETJI.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy moved the following resolution::—

"That this Meeting has learnt with feelings of profound gratification, the announcement made by his Majesty the King-Emperor, of the approaching visit to India of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and resolves to accord a cordial and enthusiastic welcome to his Royal Highness in a manner worthy of this City."

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy said:—

These are days of general awakening and unrest when individual rights and opinions assert themselves with a vehemence never before known in the history of the world. In the midst of all this conflict of views, however, there is one thing in regard to which there is complete harmony and unanimity throughout all the dominions of the British Empire, and that is the sentiment of loyalty and devotion of all the subject races to the throne and person of his Majesty the King-Emperor. Citizens of Bombay, it is in this spirit of concord that we have met to-day—representatives of different creeds, exponents of varying shades of thought—all swayed for the moment by only one sentiment, all seized with only one desire, to extend to his Royal Highness on his arrival a most cordial welcome.

This is not the first occasion when our City will be honoured with a royal visit. The idea of sending a member of the Royal House was first conceived by Queen Victoria, whose memory has been for ever enshrined in the hearts of her Indian subjects. It was her happy idea that the heir apparent to the throne should travel through this country and receive first-hand knowledge of her Indian subjects. We all know how beneficial for this country as well as for the Empire was that visit. It sent a wave of loyalty all over the land and inspired in the heart of the young visitor a loving interest in the country and an abiding desire to promote the welfare of its people.

ORGANISE WARM RECEPTION.

Thirty years later, we were honoured with another royal visit when our beloved King-Emperor and Queen-Empress came to our country as Prince and Princess of Wales. They told us then that in visiting India they were but carrying out the traditions established by King Edward which they trusted would be repeated as generation succeeded generation. It has given us immense pleasure to see that pledge fulfilled in the announcement of the visit of his Royal Highness, and it behoves us now to organize a warm reception to his Royal Highness and to take steps to make his sojourn in our City and the Presidency as pleasant as we can make it. I would call your attention, ladies and gentlemen, to the words of the resolution which ask you to discharge this duty *in a manner worthy of this City*. Knowing as I do how proud you are of our beloved City, I have not the least doubt you all realize the significance of these words. It is not without reason that our City claims to be the First in India. In many respects it is second to none in the world. Can any one point to a City more cosmopolitan than Bombay? Is there a city whose population is more renowned for enterprise or for public spirit or philanthropy?

Ladies and Gentlemen, since the last visit of our beloved King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, how fast has the world moved? Even the most backward nations have been roused to self-consciousness. The great war has given a powerful impetus to democratic principles, and we have seen age-long systems of government fast dissolving before our eyes. So far, however, as the British Empire is concerned, the result of all this upheaval has been to bring the different parts of the Empire in closer union, and to deepen the sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the throne and person of our august Sovereign, who sits enthroned more firmly than ever in the hearts of the millions of his subjects, scattered over the whole wide world. This great city of ours is second to none in her loyal devotion to the Crown and I feel sure, ladies and gentlemen, the welcome you will extend to his Royal Highness will be worthy of the best traditions of the city. (Loud cheers).

SIR CHIMANLAL.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, seconding the resolution, said they all remembered the two visits paid to India by His Majesty King first as Prince of Wales, and next as King Emperor. They all remembered the loyalty and devotion to the Royal House that manifested itself on those occasions, and he had no doubt that this occasion Bombay would play its part so well as to show that their cordiality and enthusiasm had not a whit diminished. The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on this occasion had a peculiar significance of its own. His Royal Highness was coming to this country to inaugurate the new constitional reforms. (Cheers). It had already been announced that he would open the new Imperial Council and the Provincial Councils and his visit would therefore be remembered as an inauguration of a new era of self-government in this country and the ultimate attainment of this country within a reasonable time, of complete self-government. He was sure Bombay would do all that it could to accord His Royal Highness a most cordial and a most enthusiastic welcome. (Cheers)

Mr. A. H. Froom, supported the resolution.

MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Joseph Baptista further supporting the resolution, said:—Whatever be our personal status or political creed, the Royal House of Windsor has no more loyal subjects in the whole Empire than the people of the great Peninsula of India. (Cheers). Loyalty to the Ruling Family is an oriental virtue which has crystallised into the second nature of Indians. But apart from virtue or nature, the Royal family has solid claims upon our loyalty and gratitude by services rendered and benefits conferred upon us. We know not how strenuously they labour for us behind the scenes. We sometimes get glimpses of it. We have glimpses of it in the Magna Charta of Queen Victoria who captured our hearts, and of King George who filled them with rapture by proclaiming the right of India to self-government as an integral part of the British Empire. But this integration is impracticable without the King-Emperor as the uniting link. Under the circumstances is it surprising that we look upon the Crown of England not only as the symbol of might, but also as the cement of union and the bulwark of our rights? In all our joys or sorrows we instinctively turn to the Royal Family for sympathy. The Prince of Wales therefore can always be assured of a warm welcome in India as a member of the Royal Family. But apart from the family his own achievements entitle him to a warm welcome. I will not dwell upon his heroism in the battlefield, his chivalry and Spartan simplicity, how he shared Tommy's trenches and food with a cheerful readiness that has excited the admiration of all. He reminds me of Richard Coeur de Lion and I venture to propnesy that Bombay will give him a warmer welcome than even Wales can do. (Laughter and cheers). This is an excellent occasion for all of us to co-operate most cordially whether we be Indians or Anglo-Indians, princes or peasants, Moderates or Extremists, mill-owners or mill-hands, and for even the rival champions like the warm-hearted Sir Narayan and the warm-headed Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy (laughter and cheers). I have said that the occasion is excellent, but I believe that the time is also propitious for we are living under the guardianship of the Georges. (Laughter). We have St. George for the Patron Saint of England; King George for our Emperor; Mr. George for our Premier and Sir George for our Governor and Chairman. I trust that between St. George and Sir George; his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be a messenger of hope to the Parliaments of India and the harbinger of happiness to the people of India, (loud cheers) and so consolidate the providential union of Great Britain and India that no mortal can rend asunder what God has joined together. (Loud cheers).

MR. MIRZA ALI.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, further supporting the resolution, said he was sure the great city of Bombay would give, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales a most enthusiastic and loyal welcome. As to the Moslems, he felt he was expressing the feelings of the Moslems of the whole of India when he said that an enthusiastic welcome would be accorded to his Royal Highness from the Mahomedans.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS.

His Excellency the Governor said:—

Before I put this resolution to the meeting I should like to read the letter which I have just received from Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy

Here His Excellency read the letter in which Sir Fazulbhoy regretted his inability to be present and to take part in that meeting and expressed his most cordial support to the object of the meeting.

Proceeding His Excellency said:

I have also to announce to you that I have already received three most generous contributions for the Reception Fund for His Royal Highness's visit. The first is from Mr. Nacroji Dumasia of Rs. 25,000 to be devoted to some permanent memorial if one is to be raised or to any other purpose in connection with His Royal Highness's visit. Another is of Rs. 7,000 from Mr. Buldeodas Birla towards the reception fund; he also promises to contribute a further sum if a memorial scheme should later on be undertaken The third is of Rs. 25,000 from Mr. Shantidas Askuran of which he asks that Rs. 5,000 may be given to the reception fund and Rs. 20,000 for a permanent memorial should such be raised. I am sure that the Committee will wish gratefullly to thank these gentlemen for their generous donations.

A JOURNALIST'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Navroji M. Dumasia, sending a cheque for Rs. 25,000, wrote to His Excellency that as a member of the Press he himself had felt the blessings of freedom of speech and thought enjoyed under the British Flag and he had aways regarded the Flag and the Dynasty as the real emblems of their liberty. It was their duty not only to show that their tribute was sincere but he considered it a sacred obligation to give a practical proof of their devotion to their Sovereign and the Royal Family. It was therefore with great pleasure that he enclosed a cheque for Rs. 25,000 as the humble tribute of a Parsi journalist.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd, putting the resolution to the vote, said:—

Now ladies and gentlemen, I cannot put so important a resolution to this meeting without adding a few words of tribute to it from myself. It is not the first time that I have had the honour of addressing a meeting of the citizens of Bombay in this hall, but on no occasion in the past have I, and on no subsequent occasion can I ever stand on a platform which gives me as it does all of you greater gratification and greater anticipation for the good of India than is going to result from His Royal Highness's visit. I would not follow the speakers who so ably proposed and supported the resolution into all their remarks and the details they have touched upon. It is quite true as one speaker has said that all parts of England as well as of the Empire vie with one another in doing honour to His Royal Highness and even the various nationalities of England and Wales will vie with India herself. But it has ever been so with the history of our Royal House that wherever His Majesty the King goes and on whatever soil His Royal Highness puts his foot there all the peoples of all our great Empire vie to do their duty and do them honour. And the reason I think gentlemen is not far to seek. It has already been given to you to-day. I am one of those who believe greatly in the future of India, believe firmly that it is within our capacity within our wisdom and our experience to make this one of the great self-governing dominions of our Empire. (Applause). It is in the history and the understanding of the loyalty of all the great self-governing dominions that the greater their freedom the greater their close attachment to the Throne and person of His Royal Majesty. It has been said by one of the speakers that it is the recognition of this that is the very cement that holds the whole great fabric together, and it is this that will bring His Royal Highness quite apart from himself the great welcome that I believe the city of Bombay and this Presidency are going to give him when he comes. I like to think that His Royal Highness will we hope open the Bombay Council first of all the Councils of India (applause). I like to think too that with His gracious personality and his ripening experience of all the dominions that he has now seen and travelled he will come here and greet a people waiting to see him and vitalise and inspire with his gracious personality the hopes and endeavours of all of us whose duty it is to guide India through the difficult phases of the coming years. I would only in conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, tender in consort with you the great satisfaction and pleasure at the honour which is going to be done to this city and Presidency and to India by His Royal Highness's visit and assure you that he will find in Bombay the most enthusiastic welcome that he will meet with in any part of India and that so long as he lives we shall treasure, as I think he will treasure, the memory of the first time he stepped upon the soil of the great peninsula of India. (Applause).

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

SIR D. M. PETIT.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit moved the appointment of a Committee with power to add to their number to invite subscriptions from the public and to carry out generally the objects of this meeting.

Sir D. M. Petit said:—

Bombay has never lagged behind in giving a fitting reception to distinguished Members of the Royal Family who have landed on our shores at different times and in order that we should rise to the occasion when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales comes here, it is necessary that people of all classes and creeds should combine together to accord a welcome worthy of His Royal Highness, and worthy of the first City in India and the second in the British Empire.

A visit to this country from the Heir-Apparent to the British Crown is in itself, a memorable event, but it is doubly so at this juncture, when it is connected with the inauguration of the Reforms and the opening of the Councils under the new constitution of the Government of this country. Ever since India passed directly under the British Crown from the hands of the Hon'ble East India Company, the people have looked upon with great reverence, love, and esteem the Sovereigns of the Empire, and more so, because they have been connected with acts which have raised to no small extent feelings of gratitude in their hearts.

His Majesty King George V commands unbounded love from his Indian Subjects for the great sagacity he has shown on more than one occasion, for instance, at the time of his last visit to India, when he by a Royal Proclamation set right the grievances of Bengal, which Province at the time gave every indication of becoming a menace to the peaceful Government of the country. Another instance of His Majesty's solicitude for his Indian subjects is furnished by the Royal Proclamation issued only a few months ago, in which is manifest the desire to begin side by side with the reformed constitution, a new era of peace and goodwill; and now His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales comes out here to actively associate himself with the introduction of a form of Government, which we trust will tend to still further strengthen the tie between England and India, so essential in the interests of both the countries.

SIR STANLEY REED.

Sir Stanley Reed, seconding the resolution, said that in their attitude towards the Royal House of England they were all one. In that spirit they as citizens of no mean city would welcome His Royal Highness. He hoped the Committee would see that the arrangements for the reception of His Royal Highness were marked by these two characteristics. One was that the reception should be essentially a people's welcome and the other was that it should be definitely associated in the minds of all the school-children of this Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Sheriff Dewji Canjee supported the resolution, which was further supported by Mr. K. Natrajan and Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Hon. Major Fernandes, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, the Sheriff, for convening the meeting.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, seconded by Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to H. E the Governor for having kindly taken the chair.

His Excellency, replying to the vote of thanks, said:—

I thank you very warmly for the very kind words in which you proposed a vote of thanks for me for coming here to-day. I could not stay away. How could anybody who had the interests of Bombay at heart who had any enthusiasm for the forthcoming visit stay away from so important a meeting. I would have come from places a good deal further than Mahableshwar to come to this meeting, but ladies and gentlemen, this meeting has only confirmed my opinion that we are going to take such steps here in Bombay as will, as Sir Stanley Reed has said give to His Royal Highness when he first steps on the shores of India a real people's welcome, from the hearts of the people themselves, representing all the love and affection which is borne for the Royal House. (Applause).

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. Nobes has been appointed Under-Secretary and Mr. J. D. V. Hodge, Additional Under-Secretary, Home Department, vice Mr. A. Macleod reverted to the Central Provinces.

Mr. G. C. Gooding officiates as Solicitor to the Government of Bengal vice Sir Charles Kestiven granted seven months' leave. Captain R. B. Lloyd I.M.S., Resident Medical Officer, Medical College, Calcutta, officiates as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry vice Rai Chunilal Bose granted six months' leave preliminary to retirement. Major F. A. Barker I.M.S. officiates as Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, vice Major Murray.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. R. Law appointed Customs Probationer. Mr. O. S. McManus, Customs Service, transferred from Burma to Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Nixon C. S. appointed Under-Secretary. Mr. J. Patch officiates as Accountant-General, Punjab, vice Mr. F. D. Gordon granted three months' leave Mr. H. R. Grunol, Military Accounts, retires from service.

It is notified that with effect from the 1st March 1920 contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund shall be recovered at the rate of exchange at which the sterling money orders are issued in India on the 25th of the month preceding that in which the recovery is made. It has been further decided that in the case of donations and disparity fines whether paid in lump sums or in instalments the new orders shall be applicable with effect from the 1st July 1919.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. Innes is nominated Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council, vice Mr. A. H. Ley.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT.

Lt.-Col. A. L. Jacob posted as Political Agent, Kalat. Sir John Donald retires from service.

MUNITIONS BOARD.

Mr. R. R. Simpson officiates as Chief Inspector of Mines vice Mr. Adams granted one year and six months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major L. B. H. Haworth, Supernumerary List, promoted Lieut.-Col. Lt.-Col. F. G. Pierce, Indian Army, retires from service. Major-General Sir V. B. Faw appointed Temporary Divisional Commander. Major-General Sir A. A. Montgomery appointed temporary Deputy Chief of the General Staff. Captain H. G. L. Ward, 66th Punjabis, and Lt. A. G. Boyd R.G.A. are cashiered by the sentence of a court martial.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The dead body of an European said to be an assistant in a jute mill in the Serampore Sub-division was found lying on the river embankment near Chandernagore. The circumstances under which the deceased came by his death, are shrouded in mystery. A gunshot wound was discovered on his person. The Bench Chandernagore Police in whose jurisdiction the body was found have the matter in hand.

CHARGE AGAINST EXPOLICE SERGEANT.

EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The adjourned hearing of the case in which F. E. Beecher, ex-police sergeant and six others were charged with having committed dacoity in the house of one Dhari Sirdar and after shooting down the dead, a durwan of the house, carried away cash and jewellery worth about Rupees one lakh was resumed before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore.

Mr. Kedernath Bannerji, Government pensioner and honorary magistrate examined stated that he was present at the search of a house on 2nd February last at Baranagore which was in the occupation of several Punjabis. Among the articles seized were 17 cartridges found in a tank.

Mr. George H. Deakes, assistant to Messrs. R. B. Rodda and Co., stated in evidence that he had sold a revolver to one Beecher accused in the case on 3rd January 1920. He gave the name from the book of a firm and was unable to identify the person who bought in. Mr. F. A. Tucker, Station Officer, Calcutta Fire Brigade stated that he was requisitioned for dewatering the tank at Barnagore. He was escorted to the place by the Deputy Superintendent, Bengal C. I. D. He continued pumping for over seven hours. There was about 2 to 3 feet of water in the tank. After pumping had been stopped, about 8 or 10 men got down into the tank and a six chambered revolved was found by one of them. Various other witnesses also corroborated the finding of cartridges. The case is proceeding.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS ON NEW COUNCILS.

CALCUTTA CARPORATION'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Calcutta Corporation resumed this afternoon the debate on the question of distribution of eight seats allotted to the City for representation in the new reformed councils. It was resolved that the city should be divided into six constituencies each returning one members Calcutta will be divided into two constituencies.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

EFFORTS TO MEET THE CONGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The Government of India have been in further communication with the steamer companies and His Majesty's Secretary of State for India regarding shipping for the homeward passenger traffic and the following communique is published for general information:—The enquiries made of the shipping companies in Bombay indicate that the position has been improved by the addition to the programme of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. of the s.s. Narkunda sailing on the 29th May, and the s. s. 'Mantua sailing on the 5th June these two steamers between them will take nearly 1,100 passengers. The information obtained indicates that in the eight weeks from the 13th April to the 5th June the Companies shoud be able to provide accommodation for nearly 5,000 passengers exclusive of entitled military passengers. A small proportion of these passengers will sail from Karachi but the great majority will sail from Bombay. The Government of India have not been able to ascertain accurately how the accommodation in sight compares with the number of those who have applied for berths. It is believed, however, that the majority of those requiring passages from Bombay before the monsoon will be provided with berths but at the requests of the Government of India, the Secretary of State is endeavouring to provide additional steamers with accommodation for 500 passengers.

The accommodation in the ex-German liners referred to in the Press Communique of the 25th March is included in the above figures. The "Kongin Luise and the K. F. August have already sailed. The approximate dates on which the remaining ex-German liners will sail are given below:—

Steamer	Approximate date of sailing.
"Friedrichsruhe"	3rd May
"Adolph Woermann"	6th May
"Berlin"	10th May
"Cap Polonia"	End of May

The Government of India have not been able to secure any ex-German liners for the direct voyage from Calcutta to England but the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., have now arranged two steamers for Calcutta, viz., the s. s. Nankin and the s.s. Kashgar.

CHILD WELFARE IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 23.

In connection with the highly successful Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition which has been attracting large crowds during the present week an appeal has been issued for Rs. 75,000 to start two days nurseries chiefly for the benefit of women workers in the coal, wool, hide and skin trades. A public meeting will be held to-morrow evening when the scheme will be fully launched.

The Italian aviator Captain Ranza on the S. V. A. Biplane left Karachi on Friday morning at 6-30 a.m. for Nasirabad and Delhi.

MISREPRESENTATION IN PROSPECTUS.

REFUND OF APPLICATION MONEY AWARDED.

CASE AGAINST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

At the High Court to-day, Justice Buckland delivered a very lengthy judgment in the suit brought by Bhimraj Rangsidhar against the Oriental Navigation Company Limited. Reading of the judgment occupied an hour and a quarter. In this case Bhimraj Bangsidhar asked for an order that the register of the members of the defendant company be rectified by removing the applicant's name from it, as the alleged holder of 10,000 shares and that the company be ordered to return the sum of Rs. 10,000 paid by the applicant in respect of these shares alleged to have been allotted to him, with interest at 12 per cent. on the sum from first September, 1919, and Rs. 2,500 by way of damages. In the course of the judgment, his Lordship said that in July last Mr. Bando who carried on business as Messrs. Bando and Co. conceived the idea of forming the Oriental Navigation Company Ltd. The company was incorporated on 5th September and on the next day a prospectus was issued inviting applications for shares. The authorised capital of the company was Rs. one crore divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. This prospectus was brought to the notice of one Nagarmul Modi who on the 18th September applied for 10,000 shares in the name of his firm Bhimraj Bungsidhar and forwarded the allotment money of Rs. 10,000. The applications for shares amounted to Rs. 50 lakhs of which about Rs. 13 lakhs were received on 30th October. Nagarmul who had heard about the resignation of Rai Sukhlal Karnani Bahadur, one of the originally advertised Directors and that another of the original directors Kasturchand Kothari was also resigning wrote to the Company withdrawing and cancelling his application for shares and asking for the return of money. Messrs. Bando and Co., replied that the shares had already been allotted and had been entered accordingly and that he could not get the money back. The result was the institution of the present case. His Lordship was of opinion that the Directors had no power to delegate to Messrs. Bando and Co., the Managing Agents to allow shares and on that ground the allotment was invalid. His Lordship found that the allotment of shares was bad and that no notice of the retiring director or directors who intended to retire was given to Nagarmul. The judge held that there was misrepresentation in the advertisement and prospectus issued on behalf of the company. His Lordship also held that the applicant was induced to buy shares by misrepresentation and that his name was erroneously put on the register of shareholders and that he was entitled to have a refund of his application money amounting to Rs. 10,000 and to have his name removed from the register of members of the company. His Lordship directed that the company should pay the applicant Rs. 10,000 with costs and that the register of companies should be directed to remove from it the name of the applicant. In conclusion his Lordship directed the Government prosecutor to take criminal proceedings against Mr. Charu Chunder Mitter Secretary of Messrs. Bando and Co., for giving false evidence in this case.

Mr. Norton who appeared for the defence, retired without arguing on behalf of his client.

BURMA RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

MEN STRIKE WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 24.

About 1,000 workmen of the Burma Railway Workshops at Insein have struck work recently demanding an increase of pay. Some months ago the men's memorial for increase was forwarded to the Home Board who sanctioned the increase. The Railway Boards' sanction was then asked for but no reply has yet been received. Although the Agent has wired Simla on the subject, the men refusing to accept this explanation of delay struck work.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Rangoon message of April 24th says:—To-day rice is ruling at prices of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 above the control figures. A strong demand for rice, especially boiled qualities, has produced a revival of payment of bonuses over the control rates.

Hakim Abdul Rashid Shifalmulk of Jhawoi Tola died on the 23rd evening after a brief illness. The deceased was the son of Hakim Abdul Aziz, a highly successful Unani practitioner of Lucknow. After his father's death he succeeded to the management of Takmilultib.

Lieut.-Col. Ormiston is appointed Commissioner, Akyab Division.

The following decorations have been awarded for gallantry and distinguished service in connection with the operations in the frontier last year:—A bar to the Distinguished Flying Cross to Flight-Lieutenant H. P. Lale D.F.C., Royal Air Force. Military Cross to Captain J. G. Smyth, V.C., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs;—Brigade-Major 43rd Infantry; Brigade-Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. D. Weir, No. 6 A. M. Battery Machine-Gun Company (mobile), and Captain (acting Major) W. V. McCalmont, 2nd Battalion 10th Jats.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

POSITION REGARDING DEMOBILISATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The secretary of the European Association recently addressed the Adjutant-General regarding the complaints frequently received from the Indian Army Reserve of Officers as to their position regarding demobilization. It was alleged that those who wished to remain with the army for a further period of three years were not being afforded sufficient facilities for doing so and that they were being replaced by young and inexperienced officers of British service from England. The association urged that adequate consideration should be given to the claims of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers in this respect and that due weight should also be given to their experience of the country and its conditions and that those who had no civilian appointment in India and who wished to leave India should be demobilized after sufficient notice.

Replying to the European Association, the Army Headquarters has said that the Commander-in-Chief is anxious to assist officers as much as it lies in his power. The maximum period for which sanction has been received to the retention in army service, of temporary India Service Officers is twelve months, with effect from February 1920. This applied equally to officers retained in India and those engaged by the Secretary of State for India in the United Kingdom, except that the latter has agreed to engage a few technical officers for mechanical transport and supply for three years. Upto the present with the exception of officers who were at schools of instruction when demobilization commenced and Government servants whose return to their civilian appointment was of urgent necessity or when the appointment for which the officer was commissioned had lapsed no temporary Indian Service Officer had been demobilized unless desired by himself. There was also nothing to prevent an Officer arranging for passage and then asking for demobilization to avail himself of it.

SITUATION ON N.-W. FRONTIER.

ABDUCTION OF FOUR BRITISH SUBJECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

A press communique, dated April 24th, says:—A certain amount of activity is reported along the Afghan Border. Reports from Kurram state that about three companies of Afghan regulars from Chakmani have occupied their old positions on the Peiwar Ridge. One Afghan piquet about one hundred strong has been posted on Kandi Sar, south of the Peiwar Kotal and about one quarter of a mile inside our boundry. The Political Agent Kurram has been instructed to address the local Afghan officials demanding the withdrawal of this piquet across the Durand line.

Baluchistan:—On the night of the 17th and 18th of April, an armed gang of Afghan badmashes crossed the border and abducted four British subjects from a village near Chaman. This raid is believed to have been instigated by an outlaw named Khairo Jan, who deserted to the Afghans last year, and is now said to have been appointed the Kotwal of the Spin Baldak Fort.

INDO-AFGHAN CONFERENCE.

HARMONIOUS EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

A Press Communique says:—The work of the Mussoorie Conference has hitherto proceeded harmoniously. There has been much completely frank and friendly discussions and a genuine attempt on either side to appreciate the opposite point of view. The despatch to India, by the Amir, of such able and trusted representatives, who are fully conversant with the policy and ideas of the Afghan Government, is proving conducive to a most thorough and detailed examination of the questions which interest both Governments, and, though it is impossible at this stage to foretell the results, it can already be stated that the atmosphere has been considerably cleared by he exchange of views that has already taken place.

NEW APOSTOLIC VICAR OF S. BURMA,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 24.

Rome.—The Pope has appointed Monsignor Felix Perroy to be the Apostolic Vicar of South Burma.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. AMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

DEFAMATION BY PARSI LADY.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED.

In connection with the case in which Mr. Munchershaw D. B. Wadia of Bombay, a solicitor's clerk and Trustee of the Parsi Fire Temple at Parel and Miss Meherbai Framji Barucha are being tried in the Court of Mr. D. R. Desai, First Class Resident Magistrate Bandra, on a charge of defamation brought against them by Miss Lily Paul, an Indian Christian belonging to the Presbyterian Church, charges against the accused at Friday's sitting of the Court were framed.

The complainant's grievances as set forth in her complaint have already been published in these columns.

The Magistrate's charge runs thus:—

I charge you Munchershaw D. B. Wadia, (2) Meherbai Framji Barucha as follows, that you on or about the 14th day of May, 1919, defamed the complainant Miss Lily Paul residing at Bandra by making the application dated 14-5-19, Ex. 17 to the Superintendent of Police, Thana, containing the following imputation against the complainant: "The man (meaning Dorabji) died from serious injuries which were inflicted on his body, he was practically beaten to death. . . . the deceased's sister says that the deceased complained that this woman (meaning the complainant) and her *budmashes* had beaten him to death." You made the above imputation with intent to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation would harm the reputation of the said Miss Lily Paul and thereby committed an offence punishable under sec. 500 I. P. C. and within my cognizance and I hereby direct that you be tried by me on the said charge.

The next hearing will be on 1st May.

Mr. Pandurang V. Patil appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Kazi Kabirudin Bar-at-Law with Mr. Peter De Souza, pleaders defended the first accused and Mr. Ghaswalla, Bar-at-Law instructed by Mr. Kanga, Solicitor, defended the second.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

In the Beighton Hockey Tournament, from the spectator's point of view, none of the four matches played to-day proved interesting. Two of the games were dull and tame and one-sided. These were the Decca Bachelors, Silchar India Club and St. Xaviers (holders) vs. E. B. Railway. The Dacca Bachelors won by seven goals to nil and St. Xaviers beat Railway by five goals to one. Mymensingh who had beaten Calcutta yesterday seem to have lost their form and were lucky in making a pointless draw with E. I. R. apprentices who were minus Derry, their best forward. Customs vs. Sibpur proved the best match of the day. After level game to within six minutes from the close a short corner was given to Customs and McReady put the ball in. The decision granting a short corner came in for much adverse criticism.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

ITS SPIRIT.

Thus the Wayfarer in the Nation:—

"There is much uneasiness about India; and among her friends a hope that the Report of the Hunter Committee may in some degree relieve it. The Indians seem to think that it will censure the officers and uphold the resort to martial law. Such a conclusion would merely pass by the causes of the trouble in the Punjab and aggravate the disease by doing nothing to relieve it. It is no use palliating the Indian crisis; there is a division between rulers and ruled such as has not existed in our time, and only a long course of liberal-mindedness in policy and personal conduct can bring about a change. Take an incident related to me by Mr. Reginald Nevill, the solicitor who had charge of the appeals to the Privy Council against the sentences of the Martial Law Commissioners. Mr. Nevill was called to India to confer with the legal advisers of his clients. The Viceroy was officially informed of his visit, and on his arrival Mr. Nevill duly reported himself to Sir Edward MacLagan, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who gave him every facility that he asked for. Yet this fact and his moderate views and strictly legal position did not protect him from gross insult. On Christmas Day his rooms were violently broken into by a party of officers from a neighbouring garrison, one of whom declared himself to have been present at the horrible affair in the Jallianwala Bagh, and spoke horribly enough about it. He was coarsely abused for taking up the case of the "blacks" against a "pukka Sahid" like General Dyer, and told that he as lucky to escape a physical assault. There was a good deal of commiratory talk about "blacks" which one need not repeat. This may be an isolated incident, due to Christmas and its peculiar joys; I don't think it was an isolated test of feeling. No reader of the Morley letters to Lord Minto can have forgotten the gravity of the writer's witness against Anglo-Indian arroganee. It is essentially the evil spirit of our rule, and its besetting peril. Yet what attempt does our press and our public opinion ever make to extirpate or even to moderate it?"

Mr. Rodway Swinhoe, Solicitor, Mandalay, is appointed Additional Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Upper Burma, to fill a temporary vacancy.

Two chetties, charged with theft, from the shop of a Rangoon Burman, of a diamond and other jewellery valued at Rs. 20,000, property of the Burman's wife, have been sentenced to three and one year's rigorous imprisonment. A part of the jewellery was traced to Mandalay and recovered.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD GOVERNMENT.

APPEALS OF CONVICTED CLERKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Walsh is engaged in hearing the appeal of Latafat Hussain and several clerks in the office of the Divisional Disbursing Officer and Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, who were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from 13 to 3 years by the Sessions Judge of Meerut, on charges of forgery and misappropriation. It is alleged that the clerks conspired to alter last pay-certificates and that cheques, for larger amounts than were actually due, had been drawn, thus cheating Government, in the course of two years, of several thousands of rupees. In the first case, the appeal of Latafat Hussain was allowed, but those of Bansidhar and Jolprasad were dismissed. The second case is proceeding.

INDIAN SEAMEN UNION.

REVISION OF PENSIONS AND BONUSES URGED.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The Indian Seamen Benevolent Union, at their annual meeting this afternoon, passed resolutions thanking the King-Emperor for the Proclamation, welcoming the Prince of Wales, and urging on the Government and Shipping Companies, to do away with all racial and colour distinction among seamen in the matter of wages and reward for distinguished services. A resolution was also adopted drawing Government's attention to the inadequacy of pensions, bonuses, and compensations granted to the families of Indian seamen who lost their lives in the war.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly spare space in your paper for the following few lines.

The first Local Self-Government Conference was held at Poona in July, 1917, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, and the representatives of the Ahmedabad Municipality very kindly invited the next Conference to their city. Dates for this session were first fixed in August, 1918, but on account of plague these had to be postponed to October. Again there was an adjournment and it is not now known whether the idea is altogether dropped. During the last year and a half I addressed two or three letters to the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality regarding this question, but I failed to get any definite reply. The Bombay Municipal Reform Association also wrote to the Secretary of the Conference at Ahmedabad, but still no reply. One is really astonished to see such an indifferent attitude on the part of those who so enthusiastically invited the delegates of other local bodies to meet at Ahmedabad. There may have come in their way innumerable difficulties that they could not foresee before, but that is no justification to their inaction which has practically creatied a deadlock. They ought to have boldly explained their difficulties and declared their inability to arrange for the Conference and any other local body would have gladly come forward to relieve them of this work.

Questions of vital importance from the point of view of Local Self-Government are cropping up every day. Local Legislative Councils are busy with the work of enacting Acts dealing with Local Self-Government; high officials are pressing for increased taxation to meet the growing demands of sanitation and other important civic duties, and it is now very desirable that the representatives of Municipalities and Local Boards should often meet to consider the present situation and devise measures to satisfactorily meet the same. The present deadlock must be immediately removed and early arrangements made for holding the Conference at any convenient centre.

To set the ball rolling, I am addressing a circular letter to the Municipalities to take up this question of the Conference and I expect to receive a satisfactory response.

—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BHAGWAT.

Poona, April 24.

EXPORT.

April 24.

S. S. Varzin for Liverpool, 311 bdls coir yarn, Dhanji Haridas and Co.; 130 cwts cattle fish, A Chagla and Co.; 5,200 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Warturm for Liverpool 22 bales cotton Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co.

S. S. City of London for Liverpool, 1,500 tons manganese ore Turner Morison and Co.

S. S. Varzin for Barcelona 100 bales cotton P. Dewsey and Co.

S. S. Alstern for New York 10 bales woolen carpet Kin[illegible]ing and Co.

S. S. [illegible]or Cizeco 220 bales cotton K. H[illegible] and Co.

S. S. [illegible]ston 1 bale woolen carpet K[illegible]l Co.

S. S. [illegible] for Kobe 500 bales cotton [illegible] bales cotton N. Curse'ji and [illegible]

S. [illegible]or Kobe 100 bales cotton [illegible] and Co.; 700 bales cotton [illegible] and Co.; 100 bales [illegible] Nandlal and Co.; 300 bales cotton [illegible] Currimbhoy and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 50 bales cotton Nichizin Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton G. A. Begbie and Co.; 1,700 bales cotton Vyasa Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton Gobhai Karanjia.

S. S. Saigon Maru for Kobe 500 bales cotton Palli Bros.

Shinyo Maru for Kobe 300 bales cotton Palli Bros.

S. S. Gangis Maru for Kobe 200 bales cotton Currimbhoy and Co.

S. S. Garindha for Kobe, 6 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Portland Maru for Osaka 100 bales cotton Shivnarayan Baldeodas.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Osaka 300 bales cotton R. D. Tata and Co.

S. S. Saigon Maru for Osaka 50 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Yokkaichi: 200 bales cotton R. D. Tata and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 24.

S. S. Bandra, Wigger, Busreh.
S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Kaarchi.

DEPARTURES.

April 24.

S. S. Kenkon Maru, Kakini, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Risaldar, Remmer, Calcutta.
S. S. Colaba, Nelson, London.
S. S. Pentakota, Alexander, Busreh.
S. S. Chakdina, Oliver, Busreh.
S. S. Coromana, Dagge, Busreh.
S. S. Pembrokshire, Mathews, Karachi.

S. S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain W. Wigger, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pembrokshire:—The W. & A. Graham Co.'s steamer Pembrokshire, 4,968 tons, Captain Mathews, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 24th April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Kokuka	Kobe	30/4	..O S Kaisha
C R Varzin	N F	--	..Graham & Co
P Warturm	Liverpool	29-4	..W & A G & Co
L [illegible]	N F	R F	..M & Co
M [illegible]	N F	15/17 4	..J M & Co
Dilzara	N F	N F	..T M & Co
Q Alstern	New York	2-5	..Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Gourland	N F		..E N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Arne	2 months	21-5	..T M & Co
Dwarka	4 days	9-4	..Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Harbella		..	..M M & Co
2 [illegible]	Antwerp	23 4	..W & A G & Co
3 Lapland	Rangoon	28 4	..J F & Co
4 [illegible]			
5 [illegible]	Kobe	30-4	..N Y Kaisha
6/1 Erol	Kobe	N F	..M M & Co
2/3 Saigon Maru	Japan	N F	..O S Kaisha
14 Zealand	N F	N F	H S Shuchtary Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 H F Townsend	Hongkong	24 4	..W & A G & Co
2 Orissa	N F	25 4	..M M & Co
3 Alopin	Wo rmann	N F	..M M & Co
4 Koblenz	Trieste	25-4	..Lloyd Triestino
5 Parvati	N F	17-4	..B E C & Co
5 Isis Of London	Liverpool	..	..K N & Co
6 Lyra	N F	..	..M & Co
7 Cakrata	Karachi	26-4	..M M & Co
4 Chindra	Japan	26-4	..M M & Co
O [illegible]	[illegible]	.	..D R I M
16 Hantspul	..	..	..W H G & Co
16 A T Vos	Southampton	1 5	..M M & Co
17 Poladeth	Busra	..	..D R I M

EXPORT.

April 24.

S. S. Sardenia from London, Agents M. M. & Co.: 17 cases stuff, 2 cases watches, 15 cases glassware, 4 cases, rubbergood, 4 cases patnock, 5 cases toilet preps, 26 cases boot polish, 10 cases dog mixture, 3 pdgs, 12 cases anmarine red paint, 6 cases chemicals, 50 cases, 5 pkg wrappers, 9 cases food, med cet, 1,060 cases of stores, 7 cases chalk, 3.8 pigs lead, 3 cases lamp, 5,000 cases condensed milk, 40 cases, confectionery, 15 cases invaled food, 82 cases bolts and nuts, 1 bag, 4 cases oats, 1,165 cases brandy, 2 cases fruit, 20 cases essence of peppermint, 4 cases toilet cream, 51 cases plums, 354 cases wine, 30 cases claset, 97 cases chocolate, 2 cks, 139 cases blacking, 8 cases salt, 6 stores, 88 cases salt, 2 cases potao cits, 25 cases epsama salt, 15 cases gas mantles, 3 cases tobacco, 9 cks, 19 cases vinegar, 10 cases soap, 2 cases gelatine, 20 pdgs, 119 cases fruit salt, 5 cases quinine sulphete, 138 cases lampware, 237 cases biscuits, 8 cases liquid ammonia, 4 cases hydrogen, 38 cases omed tincture, 2 cases med plaster, 2 cases permauganate of potash, 5 cases essential oil, 3 cases codliver oil, 2 cases syrup, 11 cases, 1 box drugs, 2 bales canvas, 354 cases champaque, 52 cases toilet soap, 10 cases casein food, 9 cases food, 15 cks tollow, 30 d/s linseed oil, 2 cases infant food, 2 cases perfumes and hams, 5 pdg., 1 case cream of tartar, 12 cases cough cure, 5 cases magnesia, 2 cases glass, 8 cases blanco, 1 case, 2 pkg nails, 11 cases hosiery, 3 bales, 4 cases woolens, 3 bales, 9 cases, cotton, 70 d/s, 17 cases paint in oil, 109 cases wincarnis, 27 cases perfumery, 33 cases medicine, 4 cases disinfecting fluid, 4 bales, 10 cases cotton p. good, 2 cases, 5 d/s glycerine, 13 cks ivory, 100 bags farina, 3 cks, 48 cases colour, 123 cases, 3,818 keg paint, 32 cases, 23 bales paper 7 cases med spirit, 4 cases med anr toilet cream, 8 cases woolen ps. good, 25 cases glassware, etc., 50 cases provision, 70 cases cocopoder, chocolate comfy 2 cases polish, 2 cases sweet oil, 3,500 bags brass, 3 cases book, 10 cases printed cotton, 2 cases sealing wax, 14 cks crucibles, 30 cases tissue, 10 cases pumoce, 2 cks plumbago crucibles, 688 d/s 12 cases, oil varnish, 300 bundles copper sheet, 232 bdls copper square, 10 cases hair pomade, 3 cases shoes, 6 cases sauce, 12 cases soap perfy & etc., 17 cases pleaster of Paris, 32 cases cochincal, 24 cases hair cream, 16 cases, 12 phg glass bottles, 7 cases art silk yarn, cases dyer cottons, 7 cases corn flour, 12 cases dyed cottons, 7 cases shoes, drapery etc., 13 cases, 2 cks, 20 pkg lead pipe, 40 keg w. lead, 11 cases sauce, pickles brilliantine 25 cases gin, 80 bdls steelbars, 150 bdls y. m. sheet, 13 pkg ammon carbonate, 51 cases empty drums, 2,474 ingot copper, 6 cases varnish, 7 cases soda biscarbonate, 5 cases evelet, 2 cases ammonium carbanate, 75 cases cigarette, 8 cases nuts, 7 bales printing paper, 600 cases beer, 44 cases empty glass bottles, 3 cases hair cream 6 cases cotton, drapery etc., 88 pkg 38 cases soap, drugs, mids., lyrol, glassware, shoes, etc., 5 cases beyril, 2 cks monia 14 pkg nuxvomica etc., 23 cases mixed tissue, 14 pkg nuxvomica acid, 23 cases saffron, 6 cases tinctorial hurb, 3 cases clock, 8 cases harlene, 109 cases hemoglobine, 4 cases pharmacuical produce, 24 cases cognac, 3 cases essence alcool, 13 bales sarsaparilla, 65 cases alves, 15 pkg essential oil, essence, syrup, vinegar etc., 323 cases cheese, 8 cases embroction, 2 cases patent food, 2 cases cigars.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd 11-30 p.m., April 24.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says that the market is steady. The downward tendency has been checked owing to the demand for Indian bazaars, but too much importance should not be attached to the rallying rates for the undertone is necessarily poor owing to the prospects of large production, abundance of melted coin from the Continent and restriction of demand to the East. The fact that the stock of silver in Shanghai has more than doubled since January 1, suggests that India is the only market for which supplies are likely to be in request.

S. S. Saigon Maru for Yokkaichi: 1,218 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisa.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Moji 500 bales cotton R. D. Tata and Co.

S. S. Garindha for Hongkong 565 cwts Raisin Esmail Nowroji and Co.

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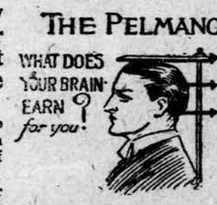

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd April 1920

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.753	Inches.
Temperature of Air	85.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3	"
Dew Point	74.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.693	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	1.9	"
Maximum temparature of Air	91.7	"
Minimum do. do.	79.4	"
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,WSW,W,WNW.	
Movement of Wind	132	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the next week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of April.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Apl	h.	m.	ft	in	Apl.	h	m.	ft.	in
Sat.	24	m	2	44	4	24	m	8	4	1
			3	43a	7			10	4a	4
Sun.	25	m	3	48	4	25	m	9	50	5
			4	46a	8			11	42a	6
Mon.	26	m	5	0	4	26	m	11	1a	7
			6	4a	2					
Tues.	27	m	6	31	4	27	m	1	6	0
			7	22a	8			0	54a	1
Wed.	28	m	"	4	2	28	m	2	5	2
			8	30a	2			2	8a	1
Thu.	29	m	9	12	1	29	m	2	58	5
			9	1ca	6			3	9a	1
Fri	30	m	9	57	0	30	m	3	34	8
			9	5da	6			"	55a	1

April 24 (Saturday)	Sunrise 6h. 16m.	Sunset. 6h.	58m.
" 25 (Sunday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 6h.	58m
" 26 (Monday)	" 6h. 14m.	" 6h.	59m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	" 6h 14m	" 6h	59m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h	0m
" 29 (Thursday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h	0m.
" 30 (Friday)	" 6h.12m	" 7h.	0m.

Phases of the Moon :—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d.	4h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d	6h.	54-2m p.m
New Moon	"	19d.	3h.	18-1m. a.m
First Quarter	"	25d.	6h.	57-5m. p.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and Multan. Day tempeature has fallen rapidly and is considerably below normal in the north and the south-west Punjab, but remains in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generlly below normal. Day temperature is slight or moderte excess, the maximum rising above 110 deg. F. in the west of the divison.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately except in upper Sind and south-west Rajputana, where skies are clear. Day temperature is locally above normal in upper Sind and Rajputana, while night temperature is above the average in Sind and south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Kathiawar. Day temperature is slightly above the average in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Berar. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the west of the division, Akola recording a maximum of 110 deg. 5 F. night temperature is above the average in the southern districts.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 1.82in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess where rain has fallen. Night temperature is above the average at Ratnagiri, but is below it at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaur reports a light shower. Skies are moderate / or heavily clouded except in the north Bombay Deccan, where the sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal in the north of the division, while night temperature is in excess in the south.

General Remarks. The western disturbance has again caused local rainfall in north-east Baluchistan and is passing away eastwards. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast to the south of Karwar and has been local in the Carnatic and Ceylon. Karwar has had 1.82in. and Calicut 1.23in. Day temperature continues high in northern India except in the west Punjab where it has fallen considerably below normal.

Rainfall is likely to extend into Hyderabad and the Bombay and Madras Deccan, but may decrease on the west coast. A few showers may occur in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd April 1920.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain in Kashmir and north-east Baluchistan and local rain in the North-west Frontier Province. There has also been local rain in Malabar with a few falls in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Assam. Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Sonamarg, Skardu half an inch; Parachinar one and a half; Drosh, Fort Sandeman, Chaman a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 24th APL. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hmdy. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	85.2	69.6	68	..	2.91	—0.78
Jask	92.0	73.2	58	..	6.97	+2.93
Muskat	95.4	82.3	55	..	0.82	—3.06
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90.6	72.0	61	..	1.98	+0.23
Rawalpindi	74.9	58.1	57	..	[illegible]	—1.60
Lahore	93.2	67.8	55	..	2.33	—0.51
Hissar	108.5	73.8	44	..	1.76	—0.45
Ambala	105.6	71.4	30	..	4.39	—1.40
Delhi	106.0	76.1	34	..	2.32	—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	110.4	78.5	73	..	2.10	+0.10
Mainpuri	110.5	74.0	22	..	1.63	—1.07
Jhansi	102.4	68.8	26	..	0.94	—1.0
Cawnpore	108.9	76.3	29	..	1.46	—0.84
Allahabad	109.7	75.1	21	..	1.04	—1.36
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.7	78.2	40	..	0.78	—0.46
Karachi	86.	78.2	81	..	0.46	—1.22
Ajmer	101.8	77.4	29	..	2.64	+1.18
Jaipur	105.5	78.3	23	..	2.71	+1.03
Kotah	109.0	82.6	19	..	2.02	+0.56
Mount Abu	86.4	72.4	18	..	0.78	—0.51
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.6	74.5	38	..	0.13	—0.43
Dwarka	87.1	79.6	81	..	1.07	—0.24
Veraval	8	75.9	72	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	105.1	73.4	51	..	2.10	+1.50
Bhavnagar Para	105.8	76.0	47	..	2.08	+2.11
Surat	104.0	75.1	56	..	4.06	+2.63
Ahmedabad	108.9	78.1	49	..	1.30	+0.99
Deesa	107.9	75.0	56	..	0.52	—0.47
Neemuch	104.1	75.6	45	..	3.31	+2.38
Indore	105.6	77.1	51	..	5.03	+3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	1[illegible]5.8	71.3	27	..	1.22	—1.77
Saugor	107.0	78.8	17	..	0.69	—1.74
Hoshangabad	108.9	76.4	29	..	3.68	+1.67
Khandwa	108.4	79.2	..	..	6.81	+3.28
Akola	110.5	77.5	15	..	1.4[illegible]	—0.48
Amraoti	109.2	84.9	13	..	3.14	+0.84
Nagpur	100.4	81.6	34	..	2.09	—1.08
Chanda	107.7	88.0	43	..	2.53	—0.96
Raipur	105.6	80.6	64	..	1.93	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.7	80.4	75	..	1.50	+0.80
Ratnagiri	90.9	82.1	68	..	0.78	—0.34
Marmugoa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar	90.7	74.0	86	1.82	5.71	+3.32
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.1	78.4	28	..	1.23	+0.06
Ahmednagar	105.0	72.4	25	..	4.91	+2.10
Poona	104.0	70.0	51	..	2.98	+1.31
Sholapur	105.1	81.0	46	..	2.79	+0.41
Bijapur	103.0	79.1	61	..	2.46	+0.41
Belgaum	94.0	70.9	89	0.07	4.14	+0.54
Aurangabad	105.3	73.2	14	..	3.15	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	108.9	80.3	31	..	2.10	—0.20
Hyderabad	101.6	82.3	59	..	10.03	+7.10
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.4	76.2	74	0.48	10.96	+6.44
Calicut	91.3	79.9	83	1.23	23.36	+12.60
Cochin	91.7	74.9	79	0.18	8.61	+10.44
Colombo	87.1	74.5	95	0.35	24.90	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.1	79.2	72	..	13.45	+5.70
Bellary	99.2	80.1	54	..	6.81	+3.14
Cuddapah	104.8	82.4	66	..	9.68	+4.13
Madras	95.2	79.6	69	..	27.02	+4.69
Bangalore	93.4	69.0	64	..	7.80	+2.57
Coimbatore	94.2	72.7	79	..	6.48	+1.25
Trichinopoly	97.[illegible]	77.1	77	0.25	24.00	+14.28
Negapatam	91.0	79.8	67	..	34.67	+20.82

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th April, 1920 was 30.042 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 18 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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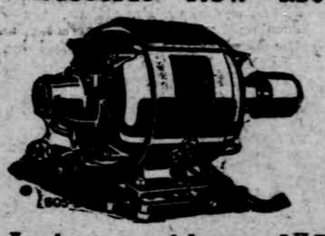

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MATTERS MOSLEM.

(BY "FAQIR.")

Jerusalem and Zionism.

The present trouble in Jerusalem, the Holy City, dear to Jews, Christians and Moslems alike, cannot be said to be shrouded in mystery in spite of the endeavours of those mostly concerned, to send down here mere laconic reports regarding the breach of peace betwen the Jews and Moslems, resulting in some loss of lives and the ultimate proclamation of Martial Law therein. Indeed, it is an irony of fate that even the Holy City should not escape without tasting the "sweetness" of Martial Law regime? In spite of the halting nature of the explanation in the House of Commons in respect of these events in Jerusalem, to one conversant with the trend of events in the past, coupled with the knowledge about the opinion of the Grand-Mufti expressed to the special Correspondent of the "Daily News," the recent news of the threat of the Moslem Arabs about the wholesale massacre of Jews does not come as a surprise. The root-cause of these troubles in Jerusalem is easily discernable and he who runs may read it. The whole trouble seems to have been centred round the attempted establishment of a Zionist supremacy in Palestine, on the part of Great Britain. Are the lessons of the past to fall flat upon us? Persecuted and harassed by the Christians, the Jews fled and it was Islam that gave them a home and a shelter. Ever since then, the Jews in Jerusalem have lived in perfect amity with the Moslem Arabs as testified by the Grand Mufti. It is the Zionist type of the Jews from Europe with their religio-political interests that are dreaded and not wanted in Palestine. If Christian England is so considerate, then let her revive the modified scheme of Dr. Herzl of the last decade and give these sons of Zion a piece of land elsewhere to colonise and learn the art of Government under her tutorship.

A Page from History.

Just a page from the past *re.* Jerusalem would not be out of place here. Thus writes Draper in his History of the Intellectual Development of Europe. "When the Khalif Omar took Jerusalem, A. D. 637; he rode into the city by the side of the Patriarch Sophronius, conversing with him on its antiquities. At the hour of prayer, he declined to perform his devotions in the Church of Resurrection, in which he chanced to be, but prayed on the steps of the Church of Resurrection, in which he chanced be, but prayed on the steps of the Church of Constantine; for said he to Patriarch, 'Had I done so, the Mussalman in a future age might have infringed the treaty, under colour of imitating my example.' But in the capture by the Crusaders, the brains of the young children were dashed out against the Walls; infants were pitched over the battlements, men were roasted at fires, some were ripped up, to see if they had swallowed gold; the Jews were driven into their synagogue, and there burnt: a massacre of 70,000 persons took place; and the Pope's legate was seen partaking in the triumph"! History further records that on the recapture of Jerusalem by Saladin, the Christians were released, given money and food and allowed to depart with a safe-conduct. Not only the lessons of the past are not to be ignored, but we must take into consideration the religious histories, and injunctions of the Jews, Christians and Moslems in deciding the question of Jerusalem. In the case of Jews aggression and extirpation is, I believe sanctified by religion. Were they not cursed for sparing? In the case of Christians we knew how literally they have construed the permission (e.g.) "Compel them to come in." Coming to our own times, massacres of the Jews in Poland and in Russia are fresh in our memories and the Macedonian massacres between the Greeks and Bulgarians cannot be forgotten, not to mention those committed by the Christian Balkan States upon the Moslems? The rivalry of the two orthodox Churches of Christianity is not dead. Whatever was left undone has been completed during the last War. The memories of the massacres of the innocent Moslems of Erzerum and Van by the Russians and Armenians cannot be easily effaced. The truth of the Dictum that "the moment Christianity became a force and a dominant faith of a community it became aggressive and persecuting" cannot be denied. Even at the present time, "Christian America burns alive a Christian Negress marrying a Christian White Man." Only the other day we read about the racial riots between the Negroes and the Whites in the United States of America, which prides herselft to be on the top of the wheel of civilisation. What guarantee then is there that "the spirit of persecution is entirely now dead in Christianity and that it is not lying dormant, ready to burst into flame at the touch of the first-bigot?" On the other hand look at Islam. It enjoins on its votaries "there should be no compulsion in religion." All the Islamic Wars recorded by the history have been in self-defence and self-preservation. At all events, there will be no dispute as to the religious tolerence of Islam. Islam has given equal protection to the Jews and Christians along with its own votaries. And where the influence of Christian missioneries and other politico-religiously inclined "friends" has not extended and reached, the Jews, the Christians and the Moslems under the flag of the Crescent dwelt in fair harmony and goodwill. Thus Lord Morley in his "Recollections":—"No one else was there (at V. Hugo's) but Renan, just returned from Jerusalem. The old poet listened with quiet gravity, nodding his assent to the traveller's eager and picturous story of the Greek and Latin Christians, only held from one another's throats by the bayonets of the faithful Turkish Sentries." And later on again "I reminded him (Renan) that we had last met at Victor Hugo's just after his return from the Holy Land and that he had told us about the furious hatred of the Greeks and Latins, the kindling of the Holy fire etc. This kindled the Holy Fire in Renan, and he warmed up famously as he told the whole business over again, particularly dwelling on the *naivete* of the Greeks and the *Sangfroid* of the Turkish Soldiers under the fanatical vituperation of the Christian fanatics." Thus it is that Islam has always acted as an arbitrator and soother of religious feuds whether between the Christians and Jews or Christians and Christians. Peace is the dominant idea in Islam, as the very word "Islam" signifies. Peace is the greeting of one Moslem to another; and the goal to which Islam leads is the Abode of "Peace." "They shall not " hear therein vain or sinful discourse except the word "Peace" "Peace";" says the Holy Quran. The essence of Islam is, therefore, peace and thus Islam is pre-minently a religion of Peace and being such it has faithfully discharged in the past and will discharge in future its mission of "Peace" in the world.

Venizelos's White-Wash.

In spite of his frantic endeavours to white-wash the Smyrna affair regarding the massacres of the Turks by the Greeks, Mr. Venizelos had to admit the seriousness of it and to term as "an abominable crime." The report of the International Commission appointed by the Supreme Council to enquire into this Greek crime at Smyrna must be taken as authentic and impartial. Venizelos's minute, legal and technical objections notwithstanding. But in the case of Armenian massacres there is not even a semblance of impartial inquiry. The world is fed on the reports manufactured by interested parties *re* the Armenian Massacres, which according to even Italian information are grossly exaggerated. And on this flimsy evidence the Turk has been and is being still penalised. Taking the argument from the mouth of Venizelos shall we say: "Is this done in any civilised country? Is accused not told what he is accused of or allowed to give evidence in his defence?" On the most flimsy evidence which even is not seldom manufactured the same M. Venizelos and his confabulators shout for punishment on the Turks. The command of Christ, "Do unto others as you would others to do unto you though the fundamental principle of Christianity, is unfortunately ignored by the Christian "Peace Makers" of the present day.

Afghan Delegates and Khilafat.

Moslems are grateful to Maulana Bari Saheb and Khidwai for the telegram they have sent to the Afghan Delegation concerning the Khilafat. If the delegation is coming here to discuss with the Government of India *interalia* the Khilafat question, it is but meet that the exchange of views between the leading Indian Moslems devoted to the cause of Khilafat and the Afghan delegates must precede such deleberations with the Government of India. On the other hand, apart from the duty of the Government of India it would be an act of statesmanship if the Government were to invite the Indian Moslem leaders like Maulana Bari Saheb, Mr. Khidwai, Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali and H. H. Aga Khan and others to take part in deliberations on the Khilafat question with the Afghan delegation. Will the Viceroy rise to the occasion? Have not the Indian Moslems a right to demand such representation?

Wanted a Permanent Inter-Islamic Congress.

Islam is threatened and is now in great danger. The result is mostly due to the lack of solidarity and organisation among ourselves, and true Moslems should be ashamed of themselves for bringing about this day on Islam. We would not be true sons of Islam if we are to continue to drift on as we have done up till now. No doubt, of late we have talked and talked much and ultimately would be talking, ourselves out. Communities like Labour, Socialists etc., for their own preservation have formed their own Congresses and Conference. We hear of inter—Allied International, labour, socialistic etc., organisations. Are we not to profit by their examples? Why not establish a permanent inter-Islamic Congress with affiliated smaller organisations established in all the and just as not understandable that on parts of Islamic world and with its head quarters at a sacred placed like Mecca with yearly meetings attended by delegates of such affiliated institutions and by visitors from all the parts of the world inhabited by institutions and by visitors from all the parts of the world inhabited by the Moslems, to dicuss and adopt means for the preservation of Islam, its Khilafat etc.? Will those at the helm of affairs, work up the suggestion?

The "Khilafat" Weekly.

A weekly in "Urdu" called the Khilafat" has been started in Delhi for the Khilafat propaganda as its names suggests under the able guidance of Mr. Tajuddin. Its first number was out on Friday the 16th instant. While wishing every success to the enterprise, those at its helm are to be congratulated on putting before their mind the high and noble principle contained in the Holy Verse:—

"Thee do we serve and thee do we beseech for help."

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(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

BOLSHEVISM.

The Bolshevik Revolution: its rise and meaning; by Maxim Litvinoff (British Socialist Party) 21 a, Maiden Lane, Strand, London, W.C. 2, 1919. Price 7d.

This little book might be conveniently divided into three parts. The first part deals with the prevolutionary period, the second with the pre-Bolshevik Governments in Russia, and the third and final part with the Bolshevik Government of Russia. Whether one agrees with the ideals of the Bolsheviks or not, the book is certainly worth reading. It presents a point of view, which no student of history or philosophy should neglect to consider.

The Bolsheviks, a term born in 1903, are a set of people, who want a Social republic of the labouring classes, and consequently do not look with the least favour upon a bourgeois democracy, with a parliament or president, or both, like France, America, or England. They say that they would have attained their object in 1905, at the time of the revolution which followed the disasters to the Russian army and navy in Manchuria and on the Pacific Ocean; but the Bourgeoisie spoiled everything by accepting a miserable constitution from the Czar then. This does not mean that the Bolsheviks disappeared from the Russian Society from that time. On the contrary, they went on educating the people in their doctrines, to such purpose, that according to the author, 'Russia was in the incipient throes of another revolution when the war broke out in 1914. The year 1915 was a fateful one for the country; for, the Russian armies were almost pulverized by the hammer blows of the German general, Von Mackensen. The Bolsheviks were the only people who heard 'the distant funeral bells of the Czarist Monarchy in this Military debacle,' and saw the dawn of a better life approaching for their country. Two more years passed, years of much bloodshed and defeats innumerable. Then the end came. Czarism fell. The empire which Peter the Great had created with such energy, disappeared in a moment like a flash of lightning. A provisional Government was at once established in Russia, a Government composed mostly of the Mensheviks and the Socialist Revolutionaries, who all wanted to ally themselves with the Bourgeoisie. The Bolshevist leaders, it should be noted, were all out of Russia at that time. But after a few months, Kameneff, Lenin, and other noted Bolshevists returned to their country. These men and their followers declared themselves against the continuance of the war. This did not suit the Coalition Government. So many of them were imprisoned; others fled. The "White Terror" spread, inspiring dread throughout Russia as it did no. Then Korniloff tried to play the part of Napoleon. But he failed, and the Bolsheviks came into power in 6-7 November 1917, with the help of the masses of people, a help which neither Kerensky nor any other man had ever received to the same extent before.

Immediately the Bolsheviks came at the top, they translated the resolutions of the Soviets' Congress into life by means of decrees. One decree was an official invitation to all belligerent Powers to suspend hostilities at once. The other transferred all lands hitherto in possesion of private landlords, of the Church, of the Imperial family etc., to the peasantry at large, to be administered and distributed for use by peasant Committees acting in conjunction with the local Soviets on such a basis, that no one should receive more land than he and his family could cultivate efficiently without hired labour, or less land than is required for his and his family's needs. A third decree established a control of production by working class Committees supervising all the industrial establishments of their respective localities, in conjunction with the local Soviets, and under the supreme control of the Supreme Economic Council, formed by representatives from various people's commissions. Subsequently to these measures, were added a number of others, such as the nationalisation of banks, the establishment of a Government monopoly in agricultural machinery, etc.

In the beginning, says the author, the Bolshevist Government's task was to suppress all opposition. Dukhonin, Kerensky, and Kaledin were crushed for that purpose. Some of the measures which the Bolshevist Government was obliged to take against its enemies were harsh, he admits, but compared to the excesses of the French Revolutionists, they were according to him, quite mild. Some papers were suppressed, a number of arrests were made, but not a single sentence of death was, he says, passed! It has been said by the Allies, that the greatest crime of the Bolshevist Government was the suppression of the Constituent Assembly. M. Litvinoff, however thinks, that it was the best thing that they could do. For the rule of the Soviets meant the assertion of the Revolution and of the working and peasant classes, whereas the rule of the Constituent Assembly would, he says, have meant the re-establishment of the rule of those very classes and parties which had nearly ruined the revolution, and which spelt the political and economical subjection of the popular masses. The other thing for which the Bolshevist Government is much blamed, is the conclusion of the Treaty of Brest Litovsk with Germany. It must be remembered in this connection, the author says, that all Russia was in a state of chaos at that time. There was no food in the country. The alternative before it was either to continue the war or to capitulate. The first they could not do, because there was no organized army in the country then, and so, they had to do the second, that is to accept the terms imposed by Germany.

The author writes a great deal against the attempts made by the Allies to revile or crush Bolshevism. He takes the Allies to task for the innumerable false rumours started by them about Bolshevik Russia. The so-called Red Terror,' he maintains, is nothing but reply of the Bolsheviks to the Allies' plots and machinations. He even objects to the word 'Terror' being applied to the doings of the Bolshevists. What the Bolshevik Government did was absolutely necessary for its preservation, and for the realization of its ideals. Could it—the Government of the overwhelming majority of the people—in its fight for existence amidst universal ruin and starvation, allow plots and treason to be carried out with impunity? he asks.

There are many thinkers, who wonder, how such a revolution, and such doctrines as those of Bolshevism were materialized in such a politically and economically backward country as Russia. The author explains the apparent mystery in the following words:—

"It is just because all these essential conditions of modern Bourgeois life were lacking in Russia, because the Capitalist Middle class ere so weak, as actually to seek shelter under the wings of an antiquated, autocratic State System instead of fighting it, and because the working class, and even the peasantry, had not yet succumbed to the Bourgeois order of moral and political ideas, that the influence of revolutionary and Socialist ideas among the peoples of Russia became possible."

V. B. M.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

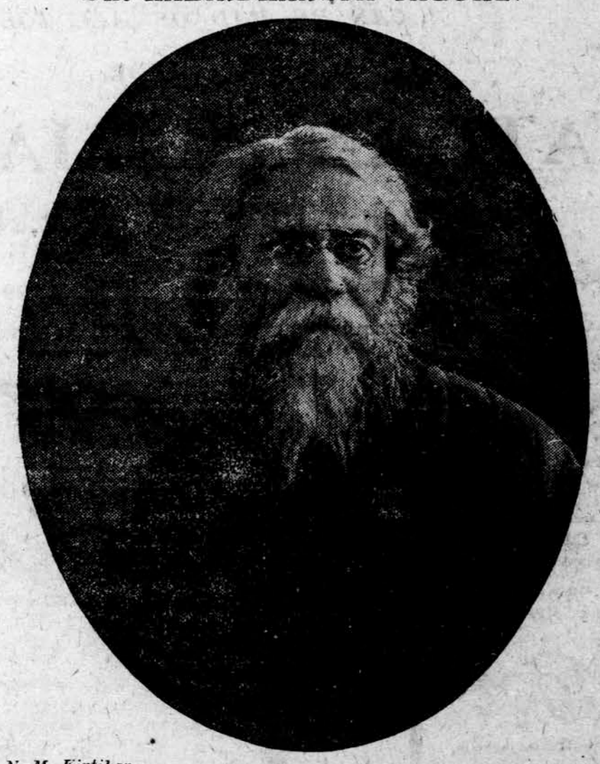

Photo by N. M. Kirtikar.

We have reproduced above the latest photograph of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore which was taken during his recent visit to Bombay at a special sitting at the Girgaon Art Studio of Mr. N. M. Kirtikar. Reproductions of the above photograph in small and large sizes are available at Mr. Kirtikar's studio.

TAGORE BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. Kaekhosro Jehangir Kabraji writes from Surat:—

Will you kindly give a place in your paper to the following suggestions and *raisons d'etre* for forming a brotherhood of the lovers of Rabindranath Tagore and his works? The present tour of the poet in this presidency has brought his messages to so many minds, and has left the imprint of his personality on so many hearts, that, I think, it is not in the least too soon to bring into being a society that will not only lift itself by the study of his thought, but also bring his words of joy and guidance to those it can reach.

There are readers of Tagore all over India, in the British Isles and Colonies, and in vast America, in France and wherever French is read, in Japan and China . . . and many of us may have friends or correspondents there who may co-operate with us in introducing this idea of a world-wide Tagore Society or Brotherhood. Perhaps it may be best to have a "Circle" in each of the towns of India first, and then to extend this to other countries. But, although we form local groups, the Brotherhood will be *one*, and correspondence and interchange of thought will be possible between members anywhere in the world.

In the "Tagore Circle" of each our particular town, we may meet together chiefly twenties, one in each group having undertaken to read and expand something in the poet's works particularly near his heart, and the group of listeners having come together of their own choice, ... and the only necessaries in the room: the books of the poet and about him and his work, some flowers and a carpet perhaps, and a few lamps. There in the silence of evening and of the early morning the soul may be fed on these ennobling thoughts, and the heart warmed and sweetened by the beauty and human emotion of these words, or one may linger alone in the garden reading or meditating on the Divine, whose play is in the poet's life and whose touch comes to us in his poems.

In addition to readings and lectures, the circles may seek to enter more fully into the spirit and the joy of the poems by recitations, and by performances of the poet's plays. They may also fix, individually, their standards of conduct and service, and each member could then make a silent internal effort to live up to it and so bring towards fruition the teachings of the poet. But our "Tagore Circles" should never on any account fall into formalities nor into self-praise nor into the self-pampering life of a club. There should be no parties, no gariandings and votes of thanks, no presidential addresses and reports. The worship, the enjoyment, the consummation of experience shall be *within* our hearts.

As for what the Circles can do in combination, as the Brotherhood: a monthly magazine would be its most regular task. It would chiefly consist of interpretations of some aspects of the poet's thought, narrations of personal experiences, messages of guidance and strength from the poet himself or from the great leaders of India who are his friends or perhaps the poet will write for us something of his own,—thoughts or impressions or anything that he should desire us, as his desciples to do, or perhaps a new poem when occasion inspires it!

The other features of the Brotherhood will be the vast opportunity for interchange of thought and feeling between members in different countries, and the still greater opportunity of spreading the joy and the teachings the poet has given us, each of our Circles in this large ocean of human souls gradually expanding its outermost wave-front and constantly sending forth ripple after ripple of favour and sincerity in our hearts, work to produce the Tagore Brotherhood.

to read his works, or, occasionally a paper interpreting some poems or some phase of his thought. A pleasant little room, opening on a cool garden, where friends may meet and scatter into groups of threes or twelves or from its centre. For, when a poet has come who, our hearts tell us, is above all others the world has produced, then if a brotherhood of men and women devote all its thought and activity to that one poet alone it is not too much. When I asked the poet himself as to what he feels in regard to such a fellowship of men, "There have already been formed reading circles in some of the towns I visited in America" he said. "My fear is, however, that such bodies may lapse into mere formalities, and people might join and compose them, without realising in a true sense the message of my works."

If, my brothers and sisters, we make a firm decision that there shall be nothing effete, nothing insincere in our Brotherhood, and any approach to it will be weeded out from our garden, then, in this Brotherhood I see the dawn of a higher life for us, a new force, a truer enjoyment of beauty and a clearer realisation of the infinite. For our purpose is to form into a society that will lift not only those who are in it but also those who are not in it, and in the lifting and sweetening of the lives of our fellowmen, in whatever small degree we can, we shall find our truest gain.

Before I close, all I have to say is that I want your co-operation and your counsel. I am eager to meet ardent lovers of Rabindranath, and to see the birth of the Circles, that are going to overrun our still and stolid earth with their ripples, and awaken her from the illusion that she is no more youthful, no more than inert matter, and existing only for herself!

The conversations and correspondence that I hope to have after this, will decide what practical shape our ideas can take. Let us only possess in ourselves true love for the poet who has transformed our life, and, with

LOVE IN LITERATURE.

A high compliment is paid to an Asiatic when his writings on English literature are edited and published by an Englishman or American; and Professor Erskine of the Columbia University has paid this rare compliment to the famous Japanese critic, Lafcadio Hearn, who lectured on English literature to the students of the Tokio University for many years. In Dr. Erskine's selections, published by William Heinemann, London, there are valuable appreciations of some of the best known English poets. The Japanese professor was a deep student, a generous critic, and a fine writer. It is proposed here to notice the most interesting of all these essays—that on Love in English Poetry. An Indian is very much struck by the prominence given to love in English poetry and light literature. It appears that the Japanese are also struck by this feature and the professor discusses whether it is a commendable feature, worthy of imitation by his country men. Love figures prominently enough in some of the Indian classics, but it is not always the kind of sentiment which is delineated in English poetry. The novels written in the Indian vernaculars nowadays adopt more and more the English fashion, and Lafcadio Hearn' discussion is therefore of much interest to Indians.

All Europeans nations do not treat of love in one and the same manner. In England, and the northern countries generally, a girl is allowed much freedom before marriage and the love which is portrayed in English literature is that which leads to marriage. In France and the southern countries a girl is closely watched before marriage and allowed freedom after that event. The love portrayed is not quite of the same kind. In India also the nature of love differs as customs differ. English writers have expressed the opinion that there is more of chivalry and purity in the Kshatriya or Rajput ideas of love than in the Brahmanical conceptins of it. Lafcadio Hearn propounds that in the English idea of love, there is an idealism, an illusion which discovers "Helen's beauty in Egypt's brow." The appreciation of beauty is not perhaps a virtue to be commended from a moral point of view, but the Japanese professor holds that it is "a high form of intellectual or even moral experience." A second element in love is unselfish devotion, a readiness for self-sacrifice. Pity or tenderness may often be found in it. A sense of honour and duty generally accompanies it. Lafeadio Hearn teaches that a sentiment which calls so many of the highest virtues into play is an eminently fit subject for literary treatment. He supplies illustrations for all his remarks from English poetry.

In its highest forms love awakens even religious sentiments. The assetic moralists have generally warned mankind against the dangers of a passon born of the flesh. But one may rise from the flesh to the beauties of the firmament. In one of Victor Hugo's lyrics a girl bride walks hanging on the arm of her husband and talks of the stars—

And the stars whispered low.
To the God of Space, "We know,
God of Eternity,
Dear Lord, all love is Thine.
Even by Love's light we shine!
Thou madest Beauty!

"Studies of Contemporary Poets," by Mary Sturgeon, which has been out of print for two years, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Harrap in a new and enlarged edition, with chapters on Thomas Hardy, John Drinkwater, Michael Field, J. C. Squire, W. B. Yeats, and "Contemporary Women Poets."

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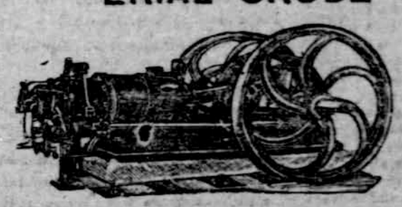

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